

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## PLANS FOR GREEK CAMPAIGN LAID BY SUPREME COUNCIL

Anglo-French Generals Prepared  
Main Lines for Operations  
Against Turkish Nationalists  
—Good Progress Is Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—In discussing the Greek advance from Smyrna in authoritative Greek quarters on Monday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Greek military authorities were more than satisfied with the present results of the campaign, and it is anticipated that it will be all over in a few weeks time. The intention is to limit the operations to plans laid down at Hythe and Boulogne by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson. The Greek and English forces are acting in cooperation. Gen. Sir George F. Milne being in charge of the British forces operating from Ismid.

The Greek troops are continuing their advance, and the latest communiqué, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, which has been received, is dated June 26, and reads as follows:

"Our advanced posts are occupying a line passing to the north of Soma and Gelembek to the east of Ak-Hissar, eastward of Mermereh and Adala, thence east of Philadelphia, Ideli and Bulladen as far as the Meander, eastward of Kiosk. Strong detachments of our troops are clearing the occupied zone. The Turkish population of the conquered districts, by its close cooperation, is expressing its joy and relief for its deliverance from the tyranny of Mustafa Kemal Pasha."

### Armenians Pleased

They Feel That Greece Is Well  
Equipped to Help Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Armenians are as pleased with the initial successes of the Greek military forces operating against the Turkish Nationalists, as a result of the allied decisions at Hythe and Boulogne, for the strict enforcement of the terms of the Turkish treaty, as are the Greeks themselves, according to advices received by the State Department yesterday from Athens.

While it is stated that Armenia desired that America should assume the offered mandate for the country, the Armenians feel that, next to the United States, Greece is best able to aid them in the accomplishment of their country's establishment.

It is declared that except the Armenians the Greeks are the only people in Europe who, in their dealings with Turkey, have studied the Turks and have availed themselves in a practical manner of this knowledge. The Greeks, Armenian authorities declare, know that the only way in which to deal with the Turk is by the use of force to carry out an absolutely uncompromising policy. The Turk, it is claimed, will resort to intrigue, plotting and armed resistance as long as any opportunity is given him to oppose the demands which have been made upon his country. But this resistance, it is stated, will be short lived the moment the Turk is convinced that the attitude of his opponent is uncompromising and that resistance to his forces is destined to avail him nothing.

Although it is not expected by the Armenians here that the Greek offensive which has been inaugurated in Asia Minor will completely remove at once the menace to Armenia of the Turkish Nationalist military establishment, it is regarded as certain that it will necessitate the concentration of the bulk of Mustafa Kemal's troops to oppose the advancing Greeks, with the result that so great a number will have to be withdrawn from the vicinity of Armenia as to give that state a breathing spell of comparative security.

In Armenian circles it is believed that Greece will be the nation which will carry out the "dictates of civilization," and which will in the greatest measure accomplish the purposes for which the war in Europe was fought. The hands of the great European powers are tied, it is said, by conflicts of ambition and by internal jealousies. The United States has remained aloof, leaving only Greece, in particular reference to Near Eastern affairs, to take the initiative in carrying to their logical conclusion the fundamental purposes of the war.

It is stated here that the Greek leaders are convinced that an intensive military campaign of a comparatively few weeks will suffice to subdue completely the resistance of the Turkish Nationalists.

### Turkey's Refusal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Further information concerning the reply of Turkey to the Supreme Council makes it clear that the response is in reality a refusal to sign, and the Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha denies today that he has made any statement which might be interpreted as indicating willingness on the part of the Porte to sign. Members of the Ottoman delegation, who left recently for Constantinople, and who are expected back shortly, will not, according to

anticipation, bring any further documents.

As the representative of The Christian Science Monitor cabled, Turkey refuses to abandon Thrace, demanding the reestablishment of the 1912 frontiers and she is against any installation of Greeks in Smyrna. The financial clauses of the treaty are regarded as taking all independence from Turkey and a commission of experts to revise them is asked for. The independence of Hedjaz and Armenia, the mandate of France in Syria and England in Mesopotamia present no difficulties, but the Constantinople Government insists upon a voice in the control of the straits.

### Landing at Panderma

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Greeks have landed a force at Panderma, on the south coast of the Sea of Marmora, according to a dispatch to the Evening News today from Constantinople. This force is intended to operate southward against the Nationalist forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, northeast of Smyrna.



## TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST

Paul P. Witham, United States  
Commissioner to Orient, Re-  
views Situation There and  
Outlines Business Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Asia offers the best market prospects of the present, and China, with an area twice that of the United States, one-third of which is densely populated, while two-thirds lie waiting for development, is the key to Asia, according to Paul P. Witham, United States trade commissioner to China and the Far East. "China's foreign trade," said Mr. Witham to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "averages

Chinese wealth will mobilize and become available for such purposes.

"The same may be said of other parts of Asia. Oriental peoples are awake to the need, consequently, if the occidental countries respond properly, it may be predicted that the greatest transportation and material resource development of the twentieth century may take place in Asia.

### The Open Door

"In this connection it is important that the doctrine of the 'open door' for all, should be maintained. In financing the railways of China and other sovereign countries, no participant should be permitted to so pervert its opportunities as to take undue advantage of the people in the country being developed, or to secure special privileges or exclusive rights for itself as against other participants. The commercial as well as the altruistic interests of the world will be benefited thereby. That which will best serve China, for instance, will best benefit the world. The American policy should be to adhere strictly to the recognition of the principles of equal opportunity for others, but at the same time be prepared to defend, at whatever cost, her own rights, pursuant to the open-door doctrine.

"The United States must share with Europe in furnishing the capital needed in the Orient," said Mr. Witham, adding that the European countries are in the same position as the United States, in that they must find markets for their manufactured commodities; therefore, the United States cannot continue to sell heavily in Europe without disrupting the balance of trade. He urges that America buy more from Europe and invest money in the transport development of Asia and countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean in order to create new huge markets.

### International Trading Ports

"In order to do this the United States must acquire not only ships, but terminal facilities and feeder lines, supporting the Asiatic end as well as the home side," he continued. "For China and eastern Asia activities, the main terminals should be located at Shanghai, the New York of China. Shanghai is an international trading port. Other nationalities have acquired property and have built extensive terminal facilities, including wharves, warehouses and dry-docking and ship repairing facilities. In connection with these they operate feeder lines on the Yangtze and to the small coastal ports. Each group of nationalities with important shipping and commercial interests in China has provided itself with lighterage, stevedoring and insurance facilities, all important links in the chain. To be successful, Americans must not do likewise unless they fail in their ship enterprise.

"Trade and development concerns cannot operate effectively across the Pacific without lines of communication, but, as a corollary to that, the shipping and other communication facilities will fail unless supported by vigorous commercial activities that will create markets by fostering production, thus furnishing cargoes both ways.

"Something has been done in this direction, but not enough. Existing houses must expand and reach out into the back country and establish branches at the smaller outposts. New organizations should be formed to do likewise, and machinery must be created whereby constructive investment operations may be conducted on a large and far-reaching scale."

### SPA CONFERENCE DATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—No indication of the expected postponement of the Spa conference, fixed for Monday next, is yet given, and allied statesmen intend to leave their capitals for preliminary consultations at Brussels on Thursday next. Preliminary consultations will last two days, according to present arrangements.

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## SINN FEIN KIDNAPS MILITARY OFFICERS

British General Seized by Masked  
Raiders—Order Restored in  
Derry—Railwaymen Still Re-  
fuse to Carry Munitions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Sinn Feiners accomplished a daring coup at Castletown Roche late on Saturday night, when they kidnapped Brig. Gen. Cuthbert Lucas and Colonel Danford and Tyrrell. The officers had motored to Castletown Roche, County Cork to fish in the river Blackwater and had just turned in for the night in their fishing hut, when a band of armed and disguised men appeared and, placing revolvers to their heads, seized them in the name of the "Irish republic." They also seized the motorcar and were proceeding to remove the officers, when Colonel Danford jumped out of the car and attempted to escape. He was shot down by the raiders, who left Colonel Tyrrell to look after him on the roadside and drove away with General Lucas to an unknown destination.

The wounded officer and his colleague were not discovered for some hours and were then taken to Fermoy hospital. The raiders have sent a message to the barracks, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, that General Lucas will be treated as a prisoner of war. The military and police are scouring the district, but have found no trace of General Lucas' daring captors.

### Barracks Bravely Defended

The situation in Derry and Bantry continues quiet, but raids on police barracks and other outposts, including the holding of mail trains, are still going on. Borris-O-Kane police barracks were vigorously attacked early on Saturday morning by a party of armed men, estimated from 200 to 300. The raid consisted of Head Constable Gaffney and several constables, who returned the fire. For three hours, both sides kept up an incessant fusillade and the attackers, by throwing tins of petrol and turf sods saturated with petrol from an adjacent roof, set fire to the barracks roof, and flames lit up the whole town. Toward 5 o'clock the fire died down, and the besiegers finally disappeared as mysteriously as they came, leaving traces which showed they had suffered some casualties. The police escaped uninjured, but the building they defended presented a shattered appearance. Military reinforcements have now arrived on the scene.

Dundalk railwaymen refused to handle a train with munitions on Saturday evening, and one line was blocked till a Belfast driver, fireman and guard came and dealt with the munitions without objection.

Several of the Dundalk staff have been suspended. The stationmaster, named Slattery, at Mallow, County Cork, which is an important junction of the Great Southern and Western line, was taken prisoner on Saturday by a party of armed volunteers and removed to an uncertain destination, because he dismissed officials who refused to drive the trains on which the armed military and police were about to travel, and asked other railwaymen to take their places.

### Disorders in Belfast

There was an outbreak of disorder at Belfast on Saturday night when two public houses were looted before the police came on the scene in sufficient numbers to disperse the mob, when the disorder was quickly quelled.

Five Unionists, carrying rifles and having 100 rounds of ammunition in their possession, were rounded up by the troops on Saturday at Derry. The Unionists stated that they had been instructed by their organization to guard the post office.

Roman Catholics are charging the

troops with having displayed partiality towards the Unionists in the recent trouble. In all Derry churches on Sunday, appeals for peace were made. The Curfew Law is now enforced, and several arrests were made by the police and military, who patrolled the streets. Corporation buses are again operating, and the danger point seems to have been passed.

General Carter Campbell, who is in charge of the situation in Derry, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is giving a safe conduct of armed guards to men going from Waterside to the shipbuilding yards, and he has written to the magistrates in Derry asking them to make widely known the fact that troops will insure that all lawlessness is effectively dealt with.

## PERSIAN NOTE ON SOVIET AGGRESSION

Foreign Minister Protests Against  
Failure of Bolsheviks to Keep  
Promise Regarding the With-  
drawal of Their Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—In discussing the relations between the Persian and the Soviet governments in authoritative Persian quarters on Monday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, despite the statement of George Tchitcherine, the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs, that all Bolshevik forces had been withdrawn from Persia, the fact is that latest reports from Teheran show that, since the bombardment of Astara by the Bolsheviks, propaganda was instituted among the Extremists there, who are encouraged by the Bolsheviks to form a Soviet Government.

The situation at Resht is reported to indicate that the Soviet forces propose advancing to Kasvin shortly, and two regiments of Red troops from Baku have recently arrived at Resht, and further detachments are stationed at Ghazian.

Russian gunboats are reported to be anchored off Enzeli, and arms and munitions have been imported into Persia from Baku. Further troops are said to have been dispatched along with Bolshevik propagandists, who are endeavoring to foment disorders in the Persian province of Mazandaran.

Prince Frouse, the Persian Foreign Minister, who has returned to London from Paris, has addressed a reply to Mr. Tchitcherine's message, pointing out the failure of the Soviet Government to conform to its promises, and calling attention to the true situation as compared to Mr. Tchitcherine's message. Prince Frouse has protested against this unfriendly attitude and has stated that the Soviet Government must be held responsible.

### Soviet Success Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Moscow wireless messages state that southwest of Polotsk the enemy's advance has been repulsed. East of Bobruisk fighting of a local nature has taken place. In the Mozyr region, Bolshevik troops are driving the enemy from his positions, which he is obstinately defending 16 miles south of Mozyr. In the Sarny direction, Bolshevik troops are successfully developing their advance. Bolsheviks, in capturing the town of Kholmik, defeated a large column of Poles on the west.

### Polish Service Call

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—Proclamations were posted on Sunday calling to arms all non-commissioned officers and privates between the ages of 25 and 30.

### General Wrangel's Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The "Pravda" of Moscow, writing on General Wrangel's advance, said: "Taking advantage of our forces being in operation against the Poles, General Wrangel is enlarging his Crimean kingdom. He is advancing up the Dnieper, spreading along the shores of the Sea of Azov and trying to reach the Don Cossack territory and again light the fire of White Guard insurrection in the south of Russia."

### HEROES ENTERTAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The King and Queen gave a garden party on Saturday afternoon to more than 300 recipients of the Victoria Cross, and including a large number of their relatives. The Brigade of the Guards entertained the heroes to lunch at Wellington Barracks, which they left at 3:15, en route for Buckingham Palace. Tremendous cheering greeted them all the way. The list of guests included Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, an Indian mutiny V. C., and covered recipients over a long period.

### ALAND TREASON CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A message from Helsingfors states that the Aland leaders Sundblum and Björkman, who were arrested by the Finnish authorities for demonstrations against Finland, will probably be prosecuted for intended high treason.

## DEMOCRATS CHEER FOR PRESIDENT AND PRAISE HIS WORK

Convention Sends Message to Mr.  
Wilson — Keynote Speech  
Scores Republican Party—  
Candidacy of McAdoo Pressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The first session of the Democratic national convention of 1920 lasted only three hours, and was devoted to the "keynote speech" delivered by the temporary chairman, Homer Cummings, and to ovations for President Wilson. The actual business of the convention began after adjournment yesterday afternoon, when the committees entered on their tasks of writing a platform, passing on contests, and choosing a set of permanent officers. Joe T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, was announced as the choice for permanent chairman.

References to President Wilson by J. Bruce Kremer and Mr. Cummings drew outbursts of applause; the unveiling of the portrait of the President from behind a colossal flag brought out further demonstrations of enthusiasm. The President's "inspired leadership," his fight for the League of Nations, the conduct of the war, the need for forward-looking policies and the "reactionary" conduct of the Republicans in Washington and in convention at Chicago, were the themes of the Democratic orators. It was not altogether easy, however, to get a concrete idea of a program out of Mr. Cummings' apostrophe of Wilsonian Democracy.

### Mr. Kremer's Address

In opening the convention, J. Bruce Kremer, vice chairman, said, in part: "Led through a labyrinth of devious political pathways, lost in the mazes of political trickery, following the Pied Pipers of Republicanism, the Chicago convention emerged upon the well-paved roadway of standpatism. That heterogeneous mass promulgated a remarkable document—remarkable in the fact that it is a masterpiece of exemplification of the art of evasion. Not content with the direct insult to the intelligence of the progressive elements wrongly placed in their ranks, they once more surrendered the control of their party to the old forces of reaction and nominated a leader of that dynasty of dollars, against whose influence the common people rebelled until the great movement of progressivism drove it from power and installed in its stead a party truly representative of the people."

"In marked contrast to the gathering of the opposition, we have met today to deal with living issues and to advise the people of America and of the world of Democracy's stand upon the questions of the hour. It is with justifiable confidence that we approach the important work of presenting a platform and naming a candidate, for we offer to America an assurance based on amendment. We present a pledge founded on performance. Our party has never been an evasive party. It will present policies in a direct and constructive way."

"The world is waiting to hear the decision of the American electorate upon the covenant of the League of Nations; a war-worn world implores America to take the lead in this great movement, and humanity's voice cries out imperiously to our great nation. Our country did not falter in its duty to silence the guns of war; our party will not falter in its duty to perpetuate peace."

Committee Work  
The Committee on Resolutions met immediately after the adjournment. The first business before it was the selection of a chairman. It is here that the first battle will be fought out between the administration leaders and those elements seeking to prevent entire domination by White House influences and the bearers of President Wilson's instructions. According to the latest count the former body will carry the day by a narrow margin and elect Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia to head the most important constituent body of the convention.

The Virginia Senator is regarded as the emissary of the President. He is supposed to guard the Ark of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and a victory for him would mean that the majority of the resolutions committee would submit to the convention a plank which would almost go all the way to endorse the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and put the party on record as opposed to any impairment of its integrity to meet political or parliamentary exigencies in the United States, where the battle for ratification must after all be fought out. The Bryan wing opposing Senator Glass was unable to mobilize a majority of the committee for the compromise candidate, Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana.

Platform Questions  
The big question of the platform of the Democratic Party now is, as far as the League is concerned, what William Jennings Bryan, David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, and their sympathizers will do. A minority report is probable.  
Such is the impression gathered at the moment. Mr. Bryan is keeping his plans secret, meeting only one question at a time, and holding back his reserves. There is very strong belief



that at least on one question the former Secretary of State is strongly inclined to appeal to the convention, namely, the liquor issue.

Before the resolutions committee met, it was already certain that there would be no wet plank, but it was not at all so certain that Mr. Bryan would content himself with the "straddle" policy adopted at Chicago; and, knowing the importance of a vote in public, on the liquor question, there is seen a great tactical advantage in compelling a roll call of the 1092 members of the convention, on an outright dry plank such as Mr. Bryan has put forward. Whether Mr. Bryan will join forces to help Senator Walsh to force a roll call on the League, has not been revealed.

#### Permanent Chairman

Changes were made in the permanent organization of the convention. Joe T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, is to be permanent chairman, a position for which Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, who is a delegate with one-half of a vote from the District of Columbia and is regarded as one of the Administration's marshals, has been named. The former Progressive whip has been assigned to a strategic position on the floor, where, in case of a fight, he will support the ratification of the Treaty and the League of Nations even to the extent of not crossing a "t" or dotting an "i."

On one question Mr. Bryan is the radical of the convention, namely, the economic issue, involving labor and profiteering. He has made public the text of a plank on profiteering, which advocates the elimination of the middleman, the criminal prosecution of all and sundry who charge exorbitant prices and the creation of state commissions with powers like the Federal Trade Commission, to supervise prices of articles sold through state and interstate commerce. It is not improbable that the Nebraska statesman will cooperate along some lines with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has arrived here to submit to the Democrats the Labor program which he submitted to the Republicans in Chicago, but which was turned down.

#### Standing of Candidates

There was no particular change noticeable yesterday in the relative position of the candidates for the Democratic nomination. The announcement made by Thomas B. Love of Texas to the effect that William G. McAdoo would accept the nomination if offered to him, was interpreted by the experts of the hotel lobbies as an attempt to further solidify the forces that are working for the nomination of the former Secretary of the Treasury.

The supporters of the McAdoo boom confidently expect to secure his nomination. Some of them are indeed so confident that they are ready to tell what ballot he is to be nominated on. One member of the Cabinet during the last 24 hours affected to believe that McAdoo would be nominated on the fifth ballot. This assurance merely indicates the dimensions that the candidacy assumed.

#### Official Influence

There is no question that practically the same forces that are working to put over the Administration platform are also working for the nomination of the former Secretary of the Treasury. The leaders supporting the Wilson program are out in the open for Mr. McAdoo, including Albert Sydney Burleson, Bainbridge Colby and Senator Carter Glass; not to mention a large body of federal officeholders, who are in a position to exercise political influence.

Of the three major candidates—Mr. McAdoo, Gov. James Cox of Ohio and A. Mitchell Palmer—the former secretary of the treasury is not regarded as distinctly in the lead, despite the claims made by his campaign managers of day to day gains. There is little expectation that Attorney-General Palmer can be nominated. The Attorney-General, in the opinion of shrewd observers, is as good as eliminated. He will show best at the outset of the balloting, it is thought. Nor is Governor Cox making much progress. His forces have not been augmented and his availability has failed to impress itself on the delegates.

Through a process of elimination this situation, according to many, leads to the conclusion that of the big three, Mr. McAdoo has the best chance of securing the nomination.

Some assert that he is the only one of the three that has a chance of securing it. Others warn that sentiment for Mr. McAdoo is confused by the noise made by the Administration squadrons, and that for this reason, it should be somewhat discounted. One is reminded that it takes only one-third of the convention to prevent a nomination and there are influential delegations who will vote for Mr. McAdoo only on the last roll call, and to make it unanimous.

#### President Congratulated

Convention Sends Message of Appreciation to Mr. Wilson

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Democratic national convention yesterday, on motion of Frederick D. Gardner, Governor of Missouri, by unanimous vote, directed Homer Cummings, temporary chairman, to send to President Wilson the following message of appreciation and greeting:

"In recognition of the fact that the mantle of Jackson and Jefferson has fallen on your shoulders as the unquestioned leader of our party, the hosts of Democracy, in national convention assembled, have directed me to send to you the following resolution of appreciation and greeting:

"The Democratic Party, assembled in national convention, extends to the President of the United States its admiring and respectful greetings. For seven of the most faithful years in the history of our country Woodrow Wilson has occupied and by his character,

learning and power, has adorned the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. He has initiated the adoption of great progressive measures of immeasurable value and benefit to the people of the United States. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, he has led the patriotic forces of his country through the most momentous struggle in history, and without check, reserve or retardation, to an honorable part in the immortal victory for liberty and democracy won by the free nations of the world.

"We hail these achievements, sir, and are proud that they have been accomplished under your administration. We rejoice in the recovery of your health and strength after months of suffering and affliction, which you have borne with courage and without complaint. We deeply regret the malignant onset which you have most undeservedly been called upon to sustain from partisan foes, whose judgment is

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATS

Homer Cummings, Temporary Chairman, Argues for League of Nations and Blames Republicans for Defeat of Treaty

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A review of the Senate contest over the Treaty of Peace occupied more than half of the address of Homer Cummings, temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention, delivered yesterday. Of the defeat of the Treaty, he said: "No blacker crime against civilization has ever soiled the pages of our history."

Taking up first the record of the

Board was established. A War Trade Board was created. Food and fuel regulations were formulated. Vast loans were successfully floated. Vocational training was provided. A National Council of Defense was created. Industry was successfully mobilized.

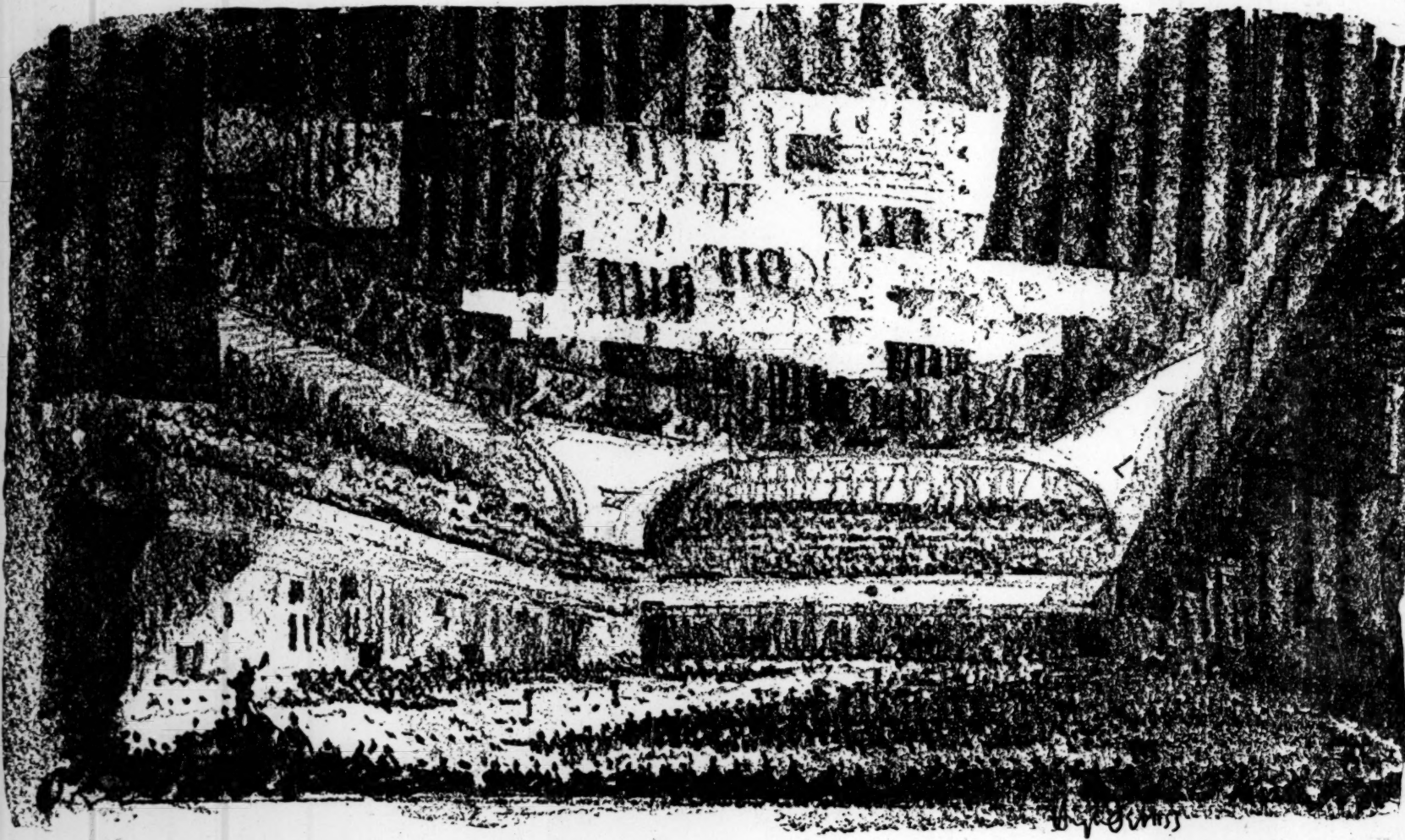
"Various congressional committees, which for want of a more appropriate term, are called 'smelling committees' were appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any graft in the conduct of the great war. Over 80 investigations have been made, over \$2,000,000 have been wasted, and the one result has been to prove that it was the cleanest war ever fought in the history of civilization.

"The Republican Party became so fixed in its incorrigible habit of conducting investigations that it finally turned to the fruitful task of investigating itself. For the first time since they entered upon this program, they

amongst nations of a tenuous and shadowy character. Our proposed partners in such a project are named and unnamed. It is not stated whether it is proposed to invite the nations that have established the present League to dissolve it and begin anew, or whether the purpose is to establish a new association of a competitive character, composed of the nations that repudiated the existing League. The devitalizing character of such an expedient requires no comment.

#### Lodge Opposition to Treaty

"It was the design of Senator Lodge, from the outset, to mutilate the Treaty and to frustrate the purposes of the Administration. And yet Senator Lodge, with the help of the irreconcilables, having torn the Treaty to tatters and thrown its fragments in the face of the world, has the effrontery to suggest, in his address at Chi-



Interior view of the Democratic national convention hall, San Francisco

warped and whose perceptions are obscured by a party malice, which constitutes a lamentable and disgraceful page in our history.

"At this moment, when the delegates to this convention from every state in the Union are about to enter upon their formal proceedings, we pause to send an expression of cheer and admiration and of congratulation. We rejoice and felicitate you upon your speedy recovery from your recent illness, and congratulate America that, though temporarily broken in body, you have been able, with unclouded vision and undaunted courage, to press on for the great reforms which you have fathered for the preservation of peace throughout the world in the interest of humanity and the advancement of civilization. Long may you live to serve America and the world."

#### GAIN FOR MODERATES IN FRENCH LABOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The reappointment of Mr. Bidegaray to his old post of secretary of railwaymen's union is a significant sign that Labor agitation in France is decreasing. Mr. Bidegaray, before the recent great strike, which threatened to hold up the whole of the national activities, was dismissed from his post by the Extremists, and his successors immediately declared a strike. The strike failed, and three of the newly appointed leaders were imprisoned.

Great dissatisfaction was naturally felt with the Extremists, who are now discredited, and the return of Mr. Bidegaray, a more moderate official, reveals a new and chastened attitude. Some of the Extremists, however, are not discouraged, and there is some possibility of a split in the railwaymen's organization. The period of violent agitation and revolutionary threats may, however, be regarded as at an end.

#### EDINBURGH-LEITH UNION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Monday).—The legal legislative committee at the House of Commons has finally approved the preamble of a bill for the amalgamation of Leith with Edinburgh despite strong opposition from the Leith town council. They imposed the condition that the Port of Leith should always retain that title. The bill has already passed the House of Lords so that the amalgamation of Edinburgh with the adjoining town is now practically an accomplished fact.

#### ALBANIANS DRIVEN BACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—A dispatch from Valona states that the Italians have driven the Albanians from Panaja, the enemy's casualties amounting to about 100.

#### TRIAL OF LASSOUD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday).—The trial of the man named Lassoud, charged with hurling a bomb at the Premier on June 14, commenced on Saturday. Defendant's counsel submitted that the question of identity was not proved.

Chicago national convention, Mr. Cummings declared that "the Republican platform, reactionary and provincial, is the very apotheosis of political expediency. Filled with premeditated slanders and vague promises, it will be searched in vain for one constructive suggestion for the reformation of the conditions which it criticizes and deplores. The oppressed peoples of the earth will look to it in vain. It contains no message of hope for Ireland; no word of mercy for Armenia; and it conceals a sword for Mexico. It is the work of men concerned more with material things than with human rights. It contains no thought, no purpose which can give impulse or thrill to those who love liberty and hope to make the world a safer and happier place for the average man."

#### Democratic Achievements

Referring next to Democratic achievements, Mr. Cummings said: "During the months which intervened between March 4, 1913, and the outbreak of the World War, we placed upon the statute books of our country more effective, constructive and remedial legislation than the Republican Party had placed there in a generation. The income tax was made a permanent part of the revenue-producing agencies of the country, thereby relieving our law of the reproach of being unjustly burdensome to the poor. The extravagances and inequities of the tariff system were removed; and a non-partisan tariff commission was established so that future revisions might be made in the light of accurate information, scientifically and impartially obtained. Pan-Americanism was encouraged; and the bread thus cast upon the international waters came back to us many fold. The great reaches of Alaska were opened up to commerce and development. Dollar diplomacy was destroyed. A corrupt lobby was driven from the national capitol. An effective Seaman's Act was adopted. The Federal Trade Commission was created. Child labor legislation was enacted. The parcel post and the rural free delivery were developed. A good roads bill and a Rural Credits Act were passed. A Secretary of Labor was given a seat in the Cabinet of the President. Eight-hour laws were adopted. The Clayton amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed, freeing American Labor and taking it from the category of commodities. The Smith-Lever bill for the improvement of agricultural conditions was enacted. A Corrupt Practices Act was adopted. A well-considered Warehouse Act was passed. Federal employment bureaus were created. Farm loan banks, postal savings banks and the Federal Reserve System were established.

#### War Measures

"And then the great war came on. Ultimately, by the logical steps of necessity, our peace-loving Nation was drawn into the conflict. The necessary war legislation was quickly supplied. A War Finance Corporation was created. War risk insurance was provided. Shipbuilding laws reestablished. America's supremacy upon the seas. The Office of Alien Property Custodian was created. A War Industries

discovered fraud and graft and gross and inexcusable expenditures. The revelations disclose the fact, long understood by the initiated, that the meeting at Chicago was not a convention but an auction. The highest bidder, however, did not get the prize. The publicity which overtook the proceedings frustrated the initial purpose. In more senses than one, the recent Chicago convention has left the Democratic Party as the sole custodian of the honor of the country."

#### League of Nations

Mr. Cummings, in his remarks on the Treaty, declared that it is "the Monroe Doctrine of the world." Said he: "There are men who seem to be annoyed when we suggest that good faith requires that we should enter the League of Nations. The whole Republican case is based upon the theory that we may, with honor, do as we please about this matter and that we have made no promises which it is our duty to redeem. The purpose of the League is to give notice that if any nation raises its menacing hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country, the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace. Therein lies the security of small nations and the safety of the world.

"It is extraordinary that men should waste our time and vex our patience by suggesting the fear that we may be forced into future wars while forgetting entirely that America was forced into this greatest of all wars. No League of Nations existed when we entered the war; and it was only when we formed in haste, in the midst of battle, a league of friendship, under unified command, that we were able to win this war. This association of nations, held together by a common purpose, fought the war to a victorious conclusion, dictated the terms of the armistice and formulated the terms of peace. If such a result could be achieved by an informal and temporary agreement, why should not the association be continued in a more definite and binding form? What plausible reason can be suggested for wasting the one great asset which has come out of the war? How else shall we provide for international arbitration? How else shall we provide for open diplomacy? How else shall we provide safety from external aggression? How else shall we provide for progressive disarmament? How else shall we check the spread of Bolshevism? How else shall industry be made safe and the basis of reconstruction established? How else shall society be steadied so that the processes of healing may serve their beneficent purpose? Until the critics of the League offer a better method of preserving the peace of the world, they are not entitled to one moment's consideration in the forum of the conscience of mankind. Not only does the covenant guarantee justice for the future but it holds the one remedy for the evils of the past.

#### Vague Republican Promise

"The Republican platform contains a vague promise to establish another or a different form of association

cago, that the President blocked ratification and postponed peace.

"The trouble with the Treaty of Peace is that it was negotiated by a Democratic President. It is not difficult to assess the responsibility for its defeat. The responsibility rests, not upon its friends, but upon its enemies.

"The foolish invention that the President refused to permit the signing of an 'I' or the crossing of a 't' has been so often repeated that many honest people believe in its truth. When the President came back from Paris in February, 1919, he brought the first tentative draft of the covenant of the League of Nations. He gave publicity to it. It was published throughout the land. He invited the friends of such a League to submit criticisms. Former President Taft offered four amendments; former Senator Root offered six amendments; and Mr. Hughes suggested seven. At a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the White House in March, 1919, other changes were suggested. These amendments were taken back by the President to Paris and their substance was actually incorporated in the revised draft of the League."

Mr. Cummings said in conclusion:

#### Party Purpose

"Let the true purpose of our party be clearly understood. We stand squarely for the same ideals of peace as those for which the war was fought. We support without flinching the only feasible plan for peace and justice. We will not submit to the repudiation of the Peace Treaty or to any process by which it is whittled down to the vanishing point. We decline to compromise our principles or pawn our immortal souls for selfish purposes. We do not turn our backs upon the history of the last three years. We seek no avenue of retreat. We insist that the forward course is the only righteous course. We seek to reestablish the fruits of victory, to reinstate the good faith of our country, and to restore it to its rightful place among the nations of the earth."

#### ENGINEERS IN DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday).—Recent charges that the government engineer, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, had falsified Sennar gauges have been inquired into by the Nile Projects Commission and proved to be unfounded. The government is now, on behalf of Sir Murdoch Macdonald taking proceedings against his accusers, Sir William Willcocks and Colonel Kennedy, charging them with criminal libel. The case has been set down for hearing on July 2.

#### PRINCE LEAVES SYDNEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday).—The Prince of Wales' visit to New South Wales ended on Friday, when he boarded His Majesty's Ship Renown for "eastern Australia." In accordance with a number of requests the vessel was brilliantly lighted at night time and her searchlights played on the coast as various towns were passed.

## GERMAN VIEW OF NOTE FROM ALLIES

Large Reduction in German Military Forces Is Demanded in the Latest Note Sent to Germany From Supreme Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—Already the new German Government is faced with a difficulty which may develop into a serious crisis. It has its origin in the latest note from the allies dealing with disarmament. The text of this document is yet unpublished, but it is known that it is couched in sharp terms and upholds the original demand for reduction of the army to 100,000 men by July 10. It further insists on demobilization of the military police.

As against these orders the entente suggests an increase in the local civilian police by 70,000. Only with the utmost difficulty has the government been able to effect dismissal of the Marine Brigade and the so-called Baltic formations, and its newspapers suggest that a fresh reduction of the Reichswehr is a task beyond its powers.

The existing strength of the army is 200,000, and of the military police, 120,000, and the crux of the problem is finding other employment, as most of them are professional soldiers, including several thousand officers, whose education has been consistently directed towards military careers. Already there is unemployment in Germany, owing to lack of raw materials, and industrial disorganization has reached serious proportions, and it is feared that throwing another 200,000 men on the labor market will only increase the existing elements of unrest in the country.

The Independent Socialists, however, support the entente's demands, arguing that complete disarmament is the only thing which can revive international confidence in Germany.

The difficulty of carrying it out, they say, is the fault of the old Coalition, for failing to oppose and suppress the influence of the Militarists and Nationalists.

#### Chancellor's Declaration

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, head of the new German Government, read in the Reichstag today the declaration of the government's program.

"Germany, having accepted the Treaty of Versailles, cannot, so long as the country's former enemies do not consent to modifications, do other than make every effort by its internal and external policies to execute the engagements taken in so far as that is possible," he said.

Referring to the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the Chancellor continued:

"More particularly, Germany must honestly and without reserve fulfill her engagement to reduce the army to the effective necessary to maintain internal order and police the frontiers. Germany must also fulfill the other measures of disarmament and devote herself to the work of reparations loyally and unreservedly.

"If Germany has not fulfilled literally all the clauses of the Treaty, it is due, not to bad faith, but to circumstances stronger than our good faith, among which is the deep distrust which continues toward Germany among our adversaries. It will be the duty of this government to show the Spa conference all that Germany has already done to fulfill its obligations under the Versailles Treaty.

"In the countries of our former enemies, voices have recently been heard saying it is understood that, in order for Germany to repair the damages, our production must be protected against disorders and labor troubles. We hope those voices will find an echo in the Spa conference, where a common accord on practical means may be devised with the view of realizing the work for reparations. The loyal good will of the German Government in this effort shall not be found wanting."

## WORLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—The congress which is meeting in Paris to establish a world chamber of commerce held a great meeting in the Sorbonne today, at which were present 700 delegates, who were addressed by the Premier, Alexander Millerand. Mr. Millerand, in approving the union of the chambers of commerce of European countries and America, said that there had been earlier international business conferences, but it was entirely a new proposal to erect an international chamber of commerce, permanently organized, designed to link up business men of all countries and scientifically regulate the trade of the world.

He referred to the immense difficulties under which Europe was labor-

ing, and hoped that financiers, manufacturers, and commercial men, not only of all the allied countries, but of neutral countries and even of former enemy countries, would combine to restore satisfactory relations. The congress has made much progress and a world chamber of commerce with a central bureau in Paris seems now assured.

## TEXT OF DOMINION OF IRELAND BILL

Measure Aims to Grant Constitution to Ireland Enabling That Country to Attain Position of Self Governing Dominion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—The text of the Dominion of Ireland Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Montagu of Brandon, is to grant a constitution to Ireland, enabling that country to attain the position of a self-governing Dominion of the Crown, and to have the same freedom, save for a few exceptions in the management of internal affairs, as other self-governing Dominions of the Empire.

The constitution is to be framed by the Irish people themselves, and it is proposed that immediately the measure is passed, an Irish constituent assembly will be summoned. This assembly, it is proposed, will consist of elected representatives from all parts of Ireland under a system of proportional representation. The constitution, which may be devised by the assembly, is only limited in that the supreme executive of legislative power remains vested in His Majesty, acting through the Lord Lieutenant.

Matters outside the scope of the new constitution consist of the making of peace and war, navy, army and air forces, and all treaties except commercial ones. Only those British forces necessary for the defense of the country against foreign aggression are to remain in Ireland. The Irish government may raise a territorial force for use in Ireland, which will not, without consent of Ireland, be under the British War Office control. After the constitution is formed, the assembly comes to an end and, within a year, the constitution, as drafted by the Irish people, will be set up.

Ulster counties, under a clause in the bill, may vote themselves out of the new constitution, with provision for a fresh vote after five years. The constituent assembly, it is proposed, shall consist of 307 members, 53 for the boroughs of Belfast, Cork, and Dublin, 240 for the counties and 14 for the universities.

Lord Montagu has been assisted in drafting the bill by Sir Horace Plunkett, who has consistently advocated dominion home rule for Ireland.

Discussing the measure in authoritative quarters on Monday The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that should the Sinn Feiners approach the government and state that this bill receives their approval, or even that they are willing to work it, the government would, in all probability, immediately drop the fantastic discussion of the present Home Rule Bill in an empty House and adopt Lord Montagu's proposition.

So far The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Sinn Feiners have made no response to Lloyd George's tentative proposal to meet any group of people, including Sinn Fein, from Ireland, to discuss the situation, and the informant stated that it is not generally believed that Sinn Fein will agree to discuss the proposal with Mr. Lloyd George at any time. In fact, it is doubtful if they will discuss anything with anybody.

While it is understood that the disorders in Ireland and the outrages, including the shooting down of the Irish police, are carried out by the extreme wing of the Sinn Fein organization and do not meet with the entire approval of the more moderate Sinn Feiners, it is becoming more and more certain that moderate men of any class are likely to be set aside by the more extreme Nationalists and Sinn Feiners of Ireland, including that very capable agricultural reformer, Sir Horace Plunkett, who is interested in the present bill. It is impossible to predict the course of either the Home Rule or the Dominion of Ireland bills. As a whole the Irish question is in the melting pot.



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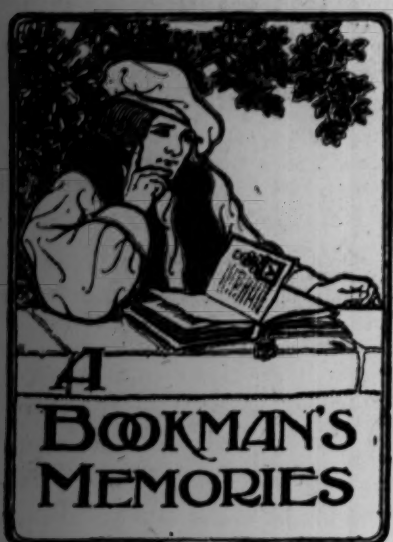
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## O. Henry

The real name of O. Henry was William Sydney Porter. None of his biographers tell why he chose O. Henry as a pen name, and he himself is silent. Will Porter, as his friends called him, avoided publicity. The fame that came to him at last, great fame, did not change him. He was an honest man, as forthright as Hogarth, and as little inclined to temporize or compromise with the world. When he was pestered for photographs and autobiographical data he wrote thus to Witter Bynner: "If you have any applications from publishers for photos of myself, or 'slush' about the identity of O. Henry, please refuse. Nobody but a concentrated idiot would write over a pen name and then tack on a lot of twaddle about himself."

He chose O. Henry because he had an unfeeling instinct in such matters. What an admirable pen-name O. Henry is! It is just right, but do not ask me to explain why. The titles he chose for his volumes of stories are also just right. He called his first book of Latin American tales "Cabbages and Kings." Perhaps not immediately but soon the reader realizes how right it was to snatch a line from Lewis Carroll—

"The time has come," the Walrus said,  
To talk of many things:  
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax,  
Of cabbages and kings."

And "The Four Million" for his New York stories about the people, always the people. How pat in explanation is his introductory note—"Not very long ago some one invented the assertion that there were only Four Hundred people in New York City who were really worth noticing. But a wiser man has arisen—the census taker—and his larger estimate of human interest has been preferred in making out the field of these little stories of the 'Four Million.'"

When the new census is established perhaps his publishers will change the title. It will not matter. O. Henry's men, women and observations do not change, whether their number grows more or less. They are changeless because they are drawn and shaped from life.

Who is this O. Henry? Why is he so amazingly popular? Why is he read with delight by the Four Hundred as well as by the Four Million? Why did a scholarly Englishman, Mr. S. P. B. Mais, when in 1917 he collected his studies in literature, call the volume "From Shakespeare to O. Henry." That too, is an excellent title. Pedantic people purse their lips and shake their heads. But what is a title for? To describe a book, to arrest attention, to lodge the book in memory. Mr. Mais desired to relate his literary adventures from Shakespeare and the elder writers, through Samuel Butler, Thomas Hardy, Richard Middleton, John Massfield, Rupert Brooke, to the present, to such a vitality, so American, so racial, so untouched by schools, class rooms and textbooks as O. Henry. He was curious about O. Henry; he wondered why Professor Leacock in writing of this "mere story teller" should call his article "The Amazing Genius of O. Henry." He was eager to know why O. Henry should have been called by various admirers—"The American Kipling," "The American de Maupassant," "The American Gogol," "Our Fielding à la mode," "The Bret Harte of the City," "The Y. M. C. A. Baccaccio," "The Homer of the Tenderloin," "The Twentieth Century Haroun Al-Raschid," "The Greatest Living Writer of the Short Story." If he could have looked forward a year or so he would have been impressed to know that in 1918 the American Society of Arts and Sciences decided that their memorial to O. Henry should take the form of prizes awarded annually for the two best short stories written during the year.

So it fell out that "From Shakespeare to O. Henry" was the right title, as were "Cabbages and Kings," and "The Four Million." Is all this praise of O. Henry justified? Is a slangy, boisterous writer of short stories worthy such high honor? I think so. O. Henry did what the young Kipling did some years before; what Glott did done in art centuries before. It is the old story, often repeated; they went back to life. They spurned the literary and art convention; they looked at men and women about them with keen eyes and sympathetic hearts; they tell us about them in the language of our own day, laughing, crying, scolding, applauding as their theme urges them to laugh, cry, scorn or applaud. The young Kipling and O. Henry cared nothing about art for art's sake; they grabbed at life: they were watchers of life, mixers with life; the yarns they told were about life. But each offers something more than the mere yarn; each consciously or unconsciously exposes an esoteric as well as an exoteric meaning ("O. Henry gave you something to think about," said my Negro elevator boy), and as

each writes about the Four Million, not the Four Hundred, each gets the approval of the Four Million.

I do not compare or contrast O. Henry with other masters of short stories. He is just himself; he goes his own rapid, riotous way, with everything shaped in his mind; he twists and turns in the narrative, he accumulates the characteristics of his characters; he peppers the prose with argot, street humor, misquotations (intentional), tinges the narrative with pathos and pity, and then at the end starts the surprise—staggering, ironical, subtle—but always a surprise. It makes my elevator boy think: it makes me think.

I acknowledge myself an O. Henryite. A decade ago in London I was one of those who by chance read "The Trimmed Lamp" volume (it contains "Brickdust Row," "The Pendulum," and "The Buyer From Cactus City") and forthwith I went out and bought the other 11 O. Henry volumes. But I do not think O. Henry should be read in volume form. The stories were written for newspapers and magazine, and thus they should be enjoyed. In the volume form I am always conscious that there are others waiting for me. That makes me hasty; makes me skip. In a newspaper there is one story, no more. I read it once. I read it twice. Strange newspapers come into my house. They are the newspapers that have fallen into the delightful habit of republishing an O. Henry story each day. Yesterday I read "The Cop and the Anthem," the day before "The Assessor of Success," and I am looking forward to rereading "A Lick-people" and "The Social Triangle."

He wrote over 250 short stories, some of them less good than others. In the wildest or windiest, or most improbable, there are always flashes. He wrote them at the rate of one a week; in some weeks he would turn out two, even three. A few were written in prison. Prof. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia, who has written the standard "Life of O. Henry," makes it quite clear that he was guiltless of the crime of misappropriating bank funds; but money was not his weakness. A well-known publishing firm which had refused his short stories when he was unknown, sent him a check for \$1000 after he had become famous—for anything from his pen. He returned the check. He was a giver; he bestowed money as hastily as he made it.

In New York, as in North Carolina, where he was born, in New Orleans, in Texas, he mixed with the people. His material was always drawn from contact with characters—a look, a word and his imagination began to work. All sorts and conditions of men (except what the world calls gentilefolk) flash through his pages, and all sorts and conditions of women; but the nearest to his heart were the little shopgirls, pretty, poor, steering their fragile barques through the shoals of earning a living. Rightly was O. Henry called by Nicholas Vachel Lindsay "the little shopgirls' knight." Through Galsworthy's "Justice" the law relating to solitary confinement was humanized. Many of O. Henry's stories, sociological documents, state conditions as they are in terms of humor, pity, sympathy and irony. I hope lawmakers read them.

Regarding advice to literary aspirants O. Henry was quite himself. "There are two rules," he said. "The first rule is to write stories that please yourself. There is no second rule." His metier was to produce short stories, and of course people tried to persuade him to write a long novel. Friends are always striving to make a creative artist do something against his instincts. At length O. Henry entertained the idea of a novel, and in 1909 or 1910 wrote a long letter on the novel he might write if— The letter was never finished. The little shopgirls' knight. Do you remember at the end of Meredith's "Rhoda Fleming" that last cry of Dahlia's—"Help poor girls." O. Henry helped them.

## PLAYTIME

Two thousand teachers in the London County Council boys' schools are graduating in the art of organized games and shortly will be prepared to instruct hundreds of thousands of English children in what should be their real playtime, even if it is in lesson time. Enjoyment is to be the keynote of the new method and with it may come much learning of other things, such as the spirit of comradeship and combination.

Three types of games are being taught to the teachers, which though under new names may all be identified with well-worn favorites. For little boys from the infants' class there is the new "Mother Bird," "Grandmother's Steps," and "Fire on the Mountain," games, while for boys a little older "Circle Ball," the "Gardener and the Scamp," and "Crusts and Crumbs," and for the elder boys "King of the Ring," "Jumping Tug-of-War," and the "Snake River Race." Somehow they don't sound so convincing as "Ring a ring o' Roses," or "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush," and certainly the educational value of "This is the way we wash our hands" with all the joys of aping our betters, just as the children of France do in their version of the same story, when they dance on the bridge of Avignon, with their "Comme ça, et tous les autres font comme ça"—it almost sets one's feet a dancing and one's skirts spreading like the grand dames and great monsieurs who are often satirized by unconscious infancy. As to competition there is no doubt that "Here we come gathering nuts in May" allow as much of the team spirit as is needed; and "There come three dukes a-riding" and "Kins of the Barbare" give scope for corporate efforts. Teach them as you will, the children will continue their freemasonry of play.

## AN INVOLUNTARY POLITICIAN

The art of political intrigue is another of the old romances which has fallen from high heroic estate. But in the eighteenth century an intrigue was an intrigue, and made use of paraphernalia which a cinema director would envy. It is true that seldom anything of consequence resulted from these intrigues, but they were full of thrills for their pawns and protagonists. Take, by way of example, the letters of one Oliver MacAlister, which were published in 1787. Mr. MacAlister, an Irishman resident at Dunkirk, suddenly found himself commandeered to play Sherlock Holmes for the young pretender. Never did an innocent man involve himself more deeply and accomplish less. But we must hear his own story.

The historical setting was briefly this: Braddock's defeat in America had revived the hopes of the pretender's party, in spite of the failure of 1745. A new alliance between the house of Bourbon and Austria had been concluded. There was a vast project afoot to invade England by bringing troops across the Channel in flat-bottomed boats. For the rest, MacAlister, while residing at Dunkirk, had made the acquaintance of two Irish peers who had espoused the cause of the young pretender. MacAlister himself has little to say about his own political views, except that he attributed the pretender's lack of success to difficulties which James I had created for the Stuarts.

## Mysterious Consultations

After the unsuccessful attempt of the conspirator Damien to do away with the French king, MacAlister received a note from the inspector of police at Dunkirk requesting the Irishman to call the following morning. This was in March, 1758. In some alarm, our friend kept the appointment. The police inspector asked MacAlister if he was capable of keeping a secret of the utmost importance. Much mystified, the involuntary hero admitted that he was prepared to keep, upon request, any secret. Whereupon he was commanded to return to his rooms and put on his best attire, as he was to have an interview with "a person of consequence." This individual turned out to be Bertin, the general of police. At a great levée, MacAlister was most graciously received, and then taken by the great man into a private room. Here he was again questioned concerning his ability to keep a secret. Patal curiosity, as they would have called it in the eighteenth century, caused MacAlister to commit himself. He agreed to keep the secret at all costs. The Irishman was then instructed to report to Bertin at Versailles, at the house of Count St. Florentin.

Even at Versailles, however, the actual secret was not revealed. MacAlister was merely told that he was to be sent into the country on an affair of the first importance. Money—a generous sum—was given him and he was sent off to Rochelle for several weeks. He was then recalled to Paris and in an interview with a high minister, Buhot, questioned if he knew anything about a man named Hamilton who was supposed to be a priest and had lived in London. MacAlister, who was now considerably puzzled by his connection with an unknown secret, denied (correctly) that he knew anything of Hamilton. This reply drew from the minister the statement that MacAlister would have to go out of town in a day or two. Again the obedient and somewhat simple-minded MacAlister did as he was told, for he was now aware that he had no remedy but to stay with the affair.

## A Peculiar Predicament

He was driven to a "large noble building" which looked like "a stately palace." He was ushered in and told that his name would be the name which he would later hear the police officials mention. Boys playing at being pirates could not have thought of better details. MacAlister asked where he was and was told the building was Bicêtre, but in his ignorance of French history the name conveyed nothing to him. He was told not to be uneasy if he had to stay there a few days, "for it will be the making of your fortune." He was also reassured by being informed that not another man in France would be entrusted with a matter of so much importance.

Apparently flattered by all this, MacAlister walked cheerfully into the trap to find himself a close prisoner in the great French political jail, Bicêtre. When, however, he was locked up in a cell, MacAlister for the first time began to realize that his excursion into politics left something to be desired. The jailer knew him as Philip Grandville—a name which MacAlister was now too terrified to deny. Written instructions were given our friend that he was to "observe a certain person called Hamilton" and to send the ministers of state written reports in full detail of all that Hamilton said. MacAlister now began to reflect, with some grounds of justification, that the matter was perhaps important enough to keep him in jail indefinitely in order that the secret might thus be secure. He went to bed an unhappy man.

## "Who Are You?"

For several days MacAlister was permitted to wander about his prison, apparently for the purpose of letting him see for himself how hopeless any attempt at disobedience would be. One building was carefully explained to him; prisoners who entered that were never released. No communication with his friends was allowed. He could write only to the ministers of state, his employers. At the same time he was told not to be uneasy, if he could obtain the information desired. MacAlister knew no more than this and had no inkling of the nature of the facts wanted. The secret was, indeed, well kept. Of the unconscious

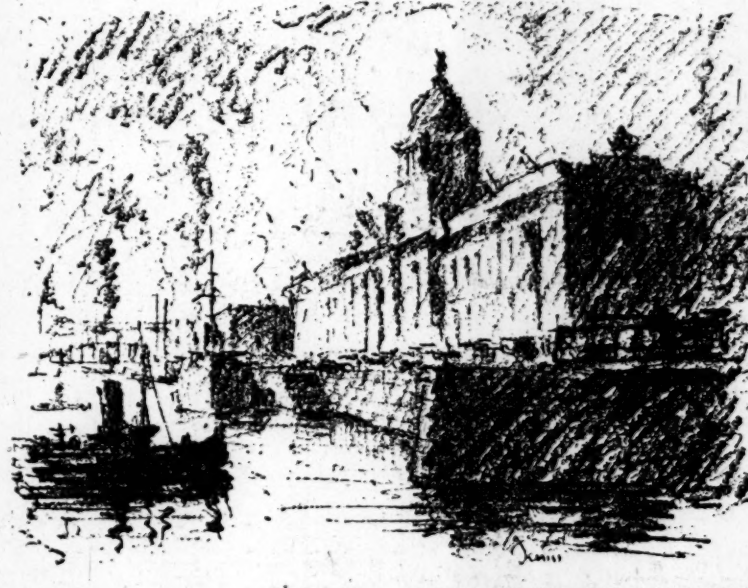
humor of his situation, as one looks on it now, he was naturally unaware.

Finally, one evening a strange prisoner was brought in to share MacAlister's quarters. He was about six feet high and a most formidable looking individual, reckless and voluble in expressing his opinion of jailers, the French Government, and of those responsible for bringing him there. They were left alone, in spite of the Irishman's protests. But he discovered the new prisoner to be a genial man who spoke English well. "Who are you?" asked MacAlister. "I am called Hamilton, but that is not my right name," the other responded cheerfully.

Here, then, our Irishman found himself face to face with his secret. And now the amusing part of the whole thing begins. Either Hamilton was more skilled in the politics of the day than the Irish spy, or else the great secret was "moonshining" for all that MacAlister got out of him was entertaining companionship.

## A Disappointing Denouement

It is true that Hamilton gave a lurid account of his career at London where he was expelled from the country for advocating a universal religion, and related a most thrilling description of an unsuccessful attempt to escape from



Dublin Quays are the most Irish thing in Dublin

Bicêtre. He likewise told that he was a former student of Louvain, whose real name was Vleighe, was a Fleming who had wandered over Europe, mainly to be expelled from each country in turn because of his religious convictions. In October, 1756, Hamilton, having exhausted all the countries from which he could be expelled, turned up in Paris and was promptly arrested.

Apparently the government became in some way convinced that Hamilton was a dangerous man, possessed of a great secret. They therefore set in motion the elaborate device of securing MacAlister's bewildered services to ferret it out. MacAlister, having heard the whole story from Hamilton, reported it in detail, as instructed, to the ministers. This account seems to have struck them as disappointing, for MacAlister was immediately given his freedom.

What happened to Hamilton, no one knows. He was removed to the building for long-term prisoners and later the government published an alleged confession of his, in which Hamilton was made to admit that he had been drawn into a plot against the young pretender. But there is no evidence of this. As for MacAlister, he wasted considerable future time at Versailles and the Tuilleries trying to get compensation for the time he had put in as an involuntary detective. The ministers, however, always pretended they knew neither MacAlister nor the business about which he spoke. Therefore the Irishman had no recourse left but to write a book about it—all which he did.

## Tons of England

Before the war nearly 700,000 tons of England were annually exported. The world has an ever present need for new cups, to say nothing of plates, platters, and other things made of china-clay, and no other country possesses such china-clay as is found in Cornwall and Devon. Other countries have their deposits of kaolin as china-clay was named from a Chinese hill which contributed it to Chinese potters, but England is the only country that exports it, and the superiority of English china-clay is shown by the report that the export trade is now steadily decreasing. In 1913 there was a clay strike that lowered the normal output; then came the war, and manufacturers in other lands who had been importing their china-clay from England had to turn to the development of native white earth deposits. In America, Germany, and Austria some kinds of ware will doubtless continue to be made with the native kaolins, but the British china-clay still holds its superiority, and the British exporters are evidently cheerfully certain their foreign customers will have to admit that there is nothing else "just as good" and that the business of exporting merry England by the ton will presently return to its pre-war condition. In three months this year the figures show that \$1,186,419 worth of British Cornwall and Devon was exported—90,236 tons of it, and it is expected that the years' total will approach the 661,000 tons exported in 1912.

Wedding Invitations Social Stationery  
The Norman, Remington Co.  
347 N. Charles St., Baltimore  
(Corner of Mulberry)  
Baltimore's Famous Bookstore

## DUBLIN QUAYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is another side of Dublin life which is even more fascinating to the foreigner than that sketched in a preceding article. It is the life of the quays. Here may be found shop after shop to rival in a small way the classic description of an antique shop in Balzac's "Pea de Chagrin"; here are the book barrows, and the bookshops; here are the auction rooms and on all sides the heterogeneous mixture of humanity that such occupations always bring together.

The writer went into one of these general dealer's shops attracted by the bundles of old newspapers and other literature hung about the windows; old postage stamps, blunders, busses, warming pans, little glass cases with shells wrought into intricate designs, ballad sheets and green songs to be bought for a halfpenny; writing pads, bog oak ornaments and Tara brooches, shawls and wedding rings; all mixed together in inconceivable disorder, dirty with age rather than dusty with neglect; and in the center of all, and by far the most attractive thing in the shop, a young man as handsome as could be wished. He was dressed in a green

strike; here is the headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers Union, Liberty Hall, with a machine gun constantly trained on it from the Customs House near by. In those days the quays were thronged day and night by the crowds who gathered to hear the wild oratory of Jim Larkin; and an Irish crowd is more uncontrolled than any other crowd in the world. Good and bad taken together, the Dublin quays are the most Irish thing in Dublin. On them can be found the explanation of much that is perplexing to the politician in search of a "solution" of that most perennial of problems. If only these seekers after truth would wander about incognito for a few days, talking to the inhabitants of the quays, perhaps that solution might be discovered sooner.

## THE SOLDIER WITH A PEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When, in a burst of wondering appreciation, men say that truth is stranger than fiction, they mean to say that if you really saw what is going on before you, a relation of it would be far more absorbing and interesting than anything that could be invented. Which is as much as to say that this is a mighty interesting world, dirty and gorgeous, laughing and moaning as it is. Now, soldiers are a peculiar type of men, inasmuch as their life is an alternating of monotonous routine and the most tremendously dramatic actions that can be conceived, yet for all that soldiers are like other men and only now and then have much facility with the pen, though you will notice that a paper or a book by a soldier or sailor always has a certain interest, because it deals with facts. Be this as it may, turn to the last installment of Major-General Harbord's series of articles about his experiences in Turkey and Trans-Caucasia, where he talks of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his party. Doing so, the General will open a window for you on a Turk ill at ease, and though it is the work of a soldier, no writing man could give a stronger smack of actuality, try he his best and longest. He describes Mustapha's appearance; cropped brown moustache, cold gray eyes, high cheek bones, light brown hair brushed straight back; "a slight, erect, soldierly looking young man of 38"; had shown much personal bravery down at the Dardanelles; Mustapha talked easily and fluently, the conversation touching, among other things, the massacre of some 800,000 Armenians, though Mustapha deprecated this last incident in Turkish activity. "He talked very easily and fluently. His marshaling of facts through the interpreter was orderly and logical, though he was apparently under considerable strain and continually drew a string of prayer beads through his rather good-looking hands, never keeping them quiet a moment." You can put that down as being pretty good painting; the big, smooth-shaven American and the Germanized Turk; the careful interpreter and Mustapha's dominated associates; his high cheekbones with their trace of Caucasian pink and his neat hands forever busy with a string of beads. Can't you see the Pasha?

"Si, Signora, a gentleman did once say he would take me to sing in all the big cities in Europe. But no, I no want to go. I no want that. To sing in opera, or in the big concert, what would that do for me? My happiness is to go home at night, and sing to my friends and to my family, because it pleases me. I no want to sing to people I don't know. I could not sing unless I was happy; my family and I, we are all happy together."

"But have you not the great ambition?"

"Si, Signora, but you see we have such evenings at home after a good day's work. I love my engine too, I could not leave the one or the other." At that moment the train whistled, and as it puffed away with its burden of travelers, they heard a distant voice, exultant, as though impelled to pour out its heart in song, as fresh and spontaneous as the birds in early spring, silent, regretful, they felt that, after all, he had perhaps chosen the better part.

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## Chinese Portraits

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Like flesh turned bronze, in robes of rigid state,  
Arms folded in their sleeves' brocaded weight,  
They sit enthroned. Their unconquered eyes  
Brood, as upon old fearless dynasties,  
As winter seas, as ancient mountains, mute,  
Sadder than some half-heard and hidden lute.

## "The Rug Store"

SUMMER RUGS  
Linoleums  
McDOWELL & CO.  
217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

## The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.  
Howard and Lexington Sts.,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP  
Collar Hug Clothes  
Baltimore and Liberty Streets  
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company  
DECORATORS CARPETS  
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS  
RUGS DRAPERIES  
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

JOELSON'S  
525 S. BROADWAY  
HATS  
DRESSES FURS  
You'll Be Pleased Here

## OPERA WHILE YOU WAIT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of travelers stood waiting in the pale light of early dawn. The through train—supposedly through train—between Algiers and Biskra, had deposited its disappointed travelers at a little wayside station the night before. And now, instead of being at their journey's end at the edge of the desert, they had only accomplished half the distance; another long day stretched interminably before them. Added to it all they had been made to get up at a particularly unwelcome hour in order to resume connection with this inhospitable means of transport.

Disconsolate they waited, when suddenly the blankness of this waiting was transfigured with joy. The little bare station seemed a wonderful stage; the distant mountains and still dawn a stage-setting, where Italian opera held its sway. Breathless, everyone listened, afraid to break the spell. Discomforts of the journey were forgotten, grumblings at the primitive inn hushed; everything was obliterated, except the one desire to listen, and listen again, and then still go on listening.

At last it was over. The stage shrank again to a wayside station. People surveyed each other furtively, as though amazed at having so far forgotten themselves as to be lifted right out of the consciousness of their surroundings. The spell broken, they looked for its cause. It was not far to seek. The location was so unromantic a spot as the cab of an engine. The singer was merely oiling and cleaning, quite oblivious of the stir he had made. Presently one passenger went up to him.

"Was that you singing?"

"Si, si, Signora."

"But why do you not go to Europe and sing in grand opera?"

"You not speak Italiano, Signora, me no speak Ingles very well."

An understanding effected, the conversation was resumed: a mingling of quite good English on his part, and very slender Italian on hers!

"Do you not know, non conoscere, that you have a magnificent voice, un voce magnifica?"

"Si, Signora, a gentleman did once say he would take me to sing in all the big cities in Europe. But no, I no want to go. I no want that. To sing in opera, or in the big concert, what would that do for me? My happiness is to go home at night, and sing to my friends and to my family, because it pleases me. I no want to sing to people I don't know. I could not sing unless I was happy; my family and I, we are all happy together."

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WE can only do business with you—not with outsiders.  
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The Edison Electric  
Illuminating Company of Boston

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Deposits Received from \$1.00 to \$2000  
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SAVINGS BANK

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Open Daily 8:30 to 5; Thurs. 8:30 to 4.  
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Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.



SHOE REPAIRING  
PROFITS REVEALED

Two Boston Dealers Make \$1.25 a Pair on "Full Sole and Heel" Job—Leather Man Says Five Profits are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Complaints of profiteering in shoe repairing were heard before the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life at the State House yesterday. Those summoned included representatives of shoe repairing machinery manufacturers, repairers belonging to an organization to further their interests, independent repairers, and partners of leading retail shoe stores which either do repairing or hire it done.

Frank F. Stodder, of Coes & Stodder, shoe dealers on School Street, in reply to questions by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the commission, testified that his firm sent shoe repairing jobs to a nearby repairing shop.

"We charge our customers \$4 for a full sole and heel job," Mr. Stodder said. "We pay the shoe repair center \$2.75 for the job, where the heel is of leather, and \$2.80 for rubber heel jobs. On account of the large volume of business that we give to the repair concern, their price to us is lower than their price to the general public."

## Profit of \$1.25 a Pair

"Then you get a profit of \$1.25 per pair without doing any of the work?" Mr. Adams asked. "Isn't that a pretty large profit considering what you do?" "No, I don't think so," replied Mr. Stodder. "The customer looks to us to see that he gets a first-class job. He is willing to pay for elegant workmanship, the guaranty of good treatment and fine service."

"You mean for the general satisfaction of doing business with you," said Mr. Adams. "Exactly," was the reply. "Are you going to advance your prices?" he was asked.

"Well, if the association of shoe repairers advance their prices, we certainly shall advance ours," Mr. Stodder said.

C. W. Pollock, store manager for Thayer, McNeil & Co., said his concern did shoe repairing on its premises. A full sole and heel job cost \$2.75, said Mr. Pollock, "and the price charged the customer is \$4.00."

"We have not put in all of our overhead costs, however, in determining what the work costs us," he said. In answer to a question regarding wages of men, he said his firm paid its shoe repairers from \$20 to \$38 a week.

"The service end of our shoe repair business is quite expensive," said Mr. Pollock. "We send shoes to all parts of the country, and even to Canada, and this costs money."

A witness connected with the shoe department of William Filene's Sons Company said that the store had given up its shoe repairing department, which, he said, had been operated at a loss of \$10,000 in one year.

The testimony of Mr. Stodder and Mr. Pollock was the outstanding feature of evidence obtained during the hearing, which for the most part was given by persons whose responses indicated that they exacted comparatively nominal charges, for costs and actual labor.

## Five Profits Made

J. W. Melon, a representative of the United Shoe Machinery Company, testified that the equipment of machinery used for the repair of shoes was such that a fair charge for the cost of the machinery used in the work would be three cents a pair.

M. F. Constantine, for a leather firm, said that different qualities of leather were sold to repairing concerns for soles, half soles and heels, by sample, by the pound, and by the piece. Whole soles sell from 35 cents to \$1.25 a pair. One dollar is a fair average price, he said. There are at least five profits before the job gets to the wearer. The last profit made is from 10 to 12 per cent, he testified. Heels are made up to be sold for 90 cents a dozen up to \$1.35 a dozen for women's styles. There may be six profits on heels, he said. Rubber heels are charged at from \$1.75 to \$3.60 per dozen. There are from two to four profits before they get to the consumer. Harry S. Gordon, also a leather dealer, gave similar testimony.

After J. W. Boynton, for the Good-year Tire & Rubber Company, quoted \$2.75 and \$3.60 a dozen as the price received from repairers by his company for half and full rubber heels respectively, repairers were heard. Carmen Collaruso, for the Broad Shoe Hospital, Boston, said that he pays 65 to 70 cents for soles, three cents for machinery, and it takes from 30 to 45 minutes to repair a pair of shoes. He pays \$29 to \$30 per week for labor, working nine hours a day, or less than 60 cents an hour. He admitted that he charged \$2 for what cost him \$1.45. His price has remained at \$2 for two years for a full sole and heel. Samuel Stern, of the Goodyear Repair Shop, 227 Friend Street, charged \$2.50 for leather sole and heel. Repairers in his employ get \$40 per week and stichers \$45. William M. Edmondson of Quincy testified that he charged \$3 for full sole and heel, and said his price would be \$3.50 after July 1.

NAVY LEGAL AID  
ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to secure justice for navy men and to prevent further hardships resulting from inadequate advice from lawyers unfamiliar with the technicalities of naval cases, the Navy Legal Aid Association has been organized in this

city, with Amory C. Weller, who served as judge advocate with the cruiser and transport force, as chairman. The association conducts the defense of enlisted men before courts martial, adjusts civil legal matters, and generally renders legal assistance to enlisted men who, through lack of means or by their assignment to duty at foreign stations, are unable to procure counsel of high character familiar with the law and legal practice of the United States naval service.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST  
WILDCAT STOCKS

Three Government Departments Cooperating to Protect the Investing Public—Sale of Government Securities Deplored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of the Interior, Department of Justice and the Treasury Department are cooperating in an effort to protect the investing public against the wiles of the promoters of fake stocks, especially oil stocks, which have been so easy to sell regardless of values because every one knows that oil is scarce and high priced. What not every one knows is the proportion of failures to successes in the oil fields, especially in the new ones, where the average prospector has about as much chance of striking oil as the old-time prospector had of finding gold. The few who "strike it big" become rich, and every one knows about them. Many keep on in vain, or get discouraged and turn to something else. No one is interested.

One of the reasons that the Treasury is interested is because so many persons have been selling their sound government securities to put the money into worthless stocks. W. L. Lewis, director of the war savings division of the Treasury Department, said the continuance of such practices would destroy the greatest asset the nation derived from the war, which was to convert a nation of spendthrifts into a nation of savers. Before the war there were 400,000 persons who invested their money in government and other bonds; after the war there were more than 20,000,000 bond buyers in the country.

John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, has called attention to the legitimate development of oil lands, which is necessary to meet the shortage of petroleum products.

"The first thing to be done in encouraging the legitimate development of the 20,000,000 acres of oil-bearing land is to resolutely suppress the sale of a nation of savers. Before the war there were 400,000 persons who invested their money in government and other bonds; after the war there were more than 20,000,000 bond buyers in the country."

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## Advice to Be Provided

Mr. Lewis is cooperating with the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, in arranging with chambers of commerce and other trade bodies with a view to furnishing advice to those who want to make investments. Several such bodies have appointed committees to investigate oil projects in their respective cities, and if they are found untrustworthy to warn the public. It is being urged that no one should invest in oil stocks until he has first consulted the chamber of commerce or some responsible financial authority in his city.

Mr. Lewis says that it would be a great advantage if financial news could be printed in language intelligible to the ordinary person.

"The peculiar financial jargon is the fake oil operator's opportunity," he asserted. "He has learned it and uses it to impress the man who doesn't know it, and in this way thousands of millions of dollars have been expended on worthless stocks. The public must be educated to the understanding that the government will live up to its contract and pay 100 cents on the dollar and interest when due. Investments that offer more than 6 per cent interest must be viewed as a hazard."

The Department of Justice and the Post Office Department worker together in corraling a large number of brokerage firms and individuals alleged to be selling worthless oil stocks, using the mails to circulate the "literature" of the stocks, and selling stock on false representations, in New York last week. This kind of campaign will be continued wherever the authorities can reach persons or firms believed to be guilty of such practices.

WOMEN IN THE  
CIVIL SERVICE

New Opportunities to Be Told by Mrs. Helen Hamilton Gardener of the United States Civil Service Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"New Opportunities for Women in the Civil Service" are to be described by Mrs. Helen Hamilton Gardener, the first woman to serve on the United States Civil Service Commission, while in Boston this week, at the invitation of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association.

A special opportunity for women employed in the civil service in federal, state, and city departments, to hear the fundamental phases of their occupations discussed by one who is herself a woman, is given at the Twentieth Century Club this evening. Mrs. Gardener is known as a lecturer and writer, being a former editor of The Arena, published in Boston. Though she has been in office for only some time, she is bringing to the Civil Service Commission a fresh point of view of considerable value, in that she voices the social and moral standards of the women.

When nominated for her position, Mrs. Gardener received a unanimous vote at the hands of the Senate. She has had many years of experience in Washington, District of Columbia, as a suffrage worker, and is well known in practically all federal departments. Her duties now bring her into direct relationship with the more than 700,000 governmental employees in the United States, Alaska, the Philippines and Hawaii.

## In Chair Roosevelt Occupied

Occupying the same chair that Theodore Roosevelt did when a member of the commission, Mrs. Gardener sits, together with the other two members, in the capacity of a judge over the continuous flow of civil service cases that come before the commission. Thus by her deeds rather than by her words, Mrs. Gardener is exemplifying what a woman can do in such a position. Despite the seeming doubt on the part of certain people that women are unfitted for such work, Mrs. Gardener and other women in similar positions are beginning not only to prove their ability but to show also that they, as well as men, have vital and necessary contributions to make to the running of government.

Mrs. Gardener feels that the merit system should be rigidly upheld, that it is all-important that the government, even as business, should employ every possible means to obtain men and women, who, of all others in the community, are the best qualified to fill the positions. But she states that although it is a problem to get the right men, it is even more of a problem to remove those now in the service who have shown themselves incapable.

She says that the retirement law recently enacted is somewhat of an undertaking to put into operation, for though so many civil service employees appeared to advocate it with all the energy at their command, now that they have retirement provided for, scarcely any of them want it, maybe on account of the high cost of living, perhaps because of the present higher wages. She says that the employees really object to being recommended for retirement. Mrs. Gardener also believes that the new reclassification law is going to require much thoughtful study when it is turned over to the commission to be administered throughout the civil service.

## Woman's Contribution

Like many other leaders among the women, Mrs. Gardener looks upon woman's contribution to government as a housekeeping proposition, that men and women each have their part to perform in the keeping of the governmental house, and that women will especially devote themselves to the economy and the standards of government. She declares that economy cannot obtain when an individual is appointed or elected to office upon any other basis than that of merit or qualifications. And she feels that those intelligent citizens who face the question squarely, including world-war veterans themselves, will not stand for giving veterans preference in civil service positions in any way or degree whatsoever.

In her letter of acceptance, Mrs. Gardener said: "All our lives we have heard of the office seeking the man, but it is something new in the history of the world for the office to seek the woman." Her visit to Boston marks the first of a series of meetings planned by the Massachusetts auxiliary for the summer and autumn, for the purpose of awakening interest in the maintenance of the present civil service standards as well as to progress in the demand for the highest code of conduct on the part of public officials.

The auxiliary has for many years carried on an active educational campaign, distributing several hundred thousand pamphlets for use in high and grammar schools all over the country; has been the means of over 100 medals being awarded for the best essay on "The Merit System"; has been constantly alert at the State House in regard to matters affecting the Civil Service Law, as well as co-operating with the National Civil Service Reform League on federal measures. Its immediate program is to join

with other organizations in securing better working conditions for federal, state and city employees, to encourage higher ideals in public service, and in every way to uphold its motto, "The Best Shall Serve the State."

USERS MAKE THE  
TELEPHONE CALLS

Bell System Has a New Mechanical Device, Operated by the Subscriber by Means of a Dial, Letters and Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—After more than 10 years of study and experiment, the engineers of the Bell Telephone System have devised and completed a machine switching apparatus that has been standardized and will be made general throughout the United States. So complicated is this system, however, that it will take years before its complete installation can be attained and the process of change will be gradual.

By the machine switching plan the subscriber will mechanically put in his call to the machine switching change and be mechanically switched to the station called. On the base of each telephone instrument connected with the new exchange there will be a dial with 10 holes, one for each digit. In addition to the digits, eight of the dial holes will have three letters of the alphabet. The letters and numerals are necessary in order that the subscriber may dial the exchange name and the number of the telephone desired.

The apparatus has been so arranged that it will be necessary to dial only the first two or three letters of the exchange name, which will be printed in heavy type in the subscriber's listings in the telephone directory. This will necessitate several changes in the names of exchanges within the area served by the system where there is conflict in the first two or three letters of the name.

## Method of Making a Call

The detailed method of making a telephone call from a subscriber's station connected with any machine switching office to any manually operated office is simple. If John Smith, connected with a machine office, wishes to call John Doe, connected to a manual exchange, he will find the name listed with the abbreviation capitalized as ROXBURY and the number following.

After removing the receiver from the hook, Mr. Smith will place a finger in one of the 10 holes on the face of the dial containing the letter "R." He will revolve the dial until his finger strikes a little arm which prevents it from going further. When he has removed the finger, the dial will quickly revolve backward and stop. Mr. Smith will then revolve the dial from the other two letters as far as the little arm. After indicating the exchange, Mr. Smith will repeat the process with the number, revolving the dial for each numeral. In case of a party line, the revolution is made for the proper party number.

## Work of the Operator

When the call comes from a manually operated exchange to a machine switching exchange, the connection will be made as at present. Special numbers will be assigned for calls to the toll operator, information and wire chief. The digit "0" will be used for emergency calls or for the chief operator.

On account of the operating features of the new system, it is impracticable to have letters in the first and last holes of the dial. The letters "Q" and "Z" are therefore omitted from the dial because they appear infrequently in the letters of telephone exchange names in the United States.

The following arrangement shows how the letters will be placed on the dial in combination with the digits: Numerals: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 Letters: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

PAYMENT OF DEBT TO  
GUATEMALA RAILROAD

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—F. Gastalano, Minister of Public Works, on behalf of the government has signed with Rafael Rodzno, representing the International Railroad of Guatemala, a contract to liquidate the government's indebtedness to the company, amounting to nearly \$1,500,000 gold. American capital is largely represented in the ownership of the railroad.

Under the contract the government will pay one-third of the total indebtedness by a sight draft on New York, paying the remaining two-thirds in three annual installments. The government will pay no interest on the three latter installments unless it should default, in which case it agrees to pay 8 per cent interest annually.

SPLENDID MASONIC  
HOUSE FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago is to have one of the largest and finest buildings for the housing of Masonic lodges in this country, with quarters for 30 Masonic bodies under one roof. Work is to start this summer on the structure, located at Cottage Grove Avenue and Sixty-First Street, which is to be ready for dedication on May 1, 1921.

The building will be of Grecian Doric style of architecture, and will contain seven lodge halls, an auditorium seating 1800, club rooms, a billiard hall, banquet hall, bowling alleys, and shower baths.

DUTY OF AMERICAN  
PEOPLE PRESENTED

Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate at University of Vermont Urges Acceptance of the Larger Responsibilities

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The American people were urged to accept the larger responsibilities of a world of greater economic and political freedom and to employ their moral force in solving the problems of the future, in an address by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, at the University of Vermont commencement yesterday.

The university graduated a class of 125 and conferred honorary degrees as follows: Doctor of Laws: Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts; Ralph Aldace Stewart, of Boston; Edward Gleason Spaulding, professor of philosophy at Princeton University; Doctor of Divinity: The Rev. Henry Jennings Kilbourne and the Rev. Isaac Chipman Smart, of Burlington; Doctor of Letters: Bert Hodge Hill, head of the American Classical School at Athens; Doctor of Engineering: Charles Ezra Scribner, of New York.

## Determination Strengthened

"The conflicts of the past six years," said Governor Coolidge in his address, "have strengthened the determination of all America's people now as in the past to resist all aggression and support and defend her political institutions with whatever power may be necessary for their preservation and the maintenance of the larger liberties they bestow upon all her citizens."

"It is absolutely impossible for the public to evade or shift the burden of meeting the cost of the war and paying the public debt. This is our part of the price of victory. Until this is met a higher range of costs will be the price of prosperity. There has been and still is in some cases a range of artificially high prices which has not been caused by but has resulted in profiteering. There is but one sure remedy for this and that is an increase of production. This is always the result of a long process and its application requires patience and forbearance."

"We have been preaching and enacting in a great crusade. Its purpose has been to destroy despotism and preserve freedom. There has been a new expression to the rights of the individual, a new realization of the worth of man. All this has set a new standard of value on human service because it has given a new value to man. There has been here a vast forward movement the extent of which has not yet been fully appreciated."

## Satisfaction in Achievement

"To some it has been disappointing, giving them unrest and dissatisfaction. If any expected to find satisfaction merely in an enlarged income they were foredoomed to disappointment. Satisfaction does not come from satiety or indulgence, it comes from achievement. Greater liberty does not mean less responsibility. If economically our citizens are to be no longer cheap they must be no longer without responsibilities."

"But if America is to lead, her people must be true to her ideals. The world has rejected a leadership sought to be imposed by force. The day of Washington and Lincoln has come. Leadership will henceforth not be by force but by service. No selfish interest, whatever its source, will long be allowed to interfere with progress."

"In our economic life as in our political life, progress comes from variety. A division of labor has given to the individual a larger economic existence. But a division of labor presupposes that each division performs its part. By choosing to adopt it the individual imposes upon himself a new duty toward society and receives in return a new economic power and a vastly increased economic liberty. No one denies that he has the right to withdraw but it is equally clear that he cannot have a right to use his position to levy tribute."

"The American people desire progress and when they come, as come they must, to a comprehension that all kinds of selfishness and tyranny interfere with it, they will discard their advocates as they discarded the leadership of tyrranny, nullification and secession."

"Whether we seize the opportunity to lead in a great advance depends solely on ourselves. We have the resources, the power, the material force. The only question concerns our moral force: What leadership shall we follow? We have come through adversity. Can we bear prosperity?"

CENTRAL AMERICAN  
CONFERENCE ASKED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Dr. Pairedes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, has sent an identical telegram to the governments of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, asking them to study the necessity of calling a conference soon for the purpose of preparing the ground for a union of the five countries.

Among the problems to be discussed at such a conference, he says, would be unification of the texts of the various constitutions, codification of substantive laws, equalization of tariff duties in maritime countries, free interchange of products, and the adoption of a uniform monetary standard.

NEW CAPITOL FOR NEBRASKA—Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Designs have been accepted for a new State capitol, costing \$5,000,000, which includes

plans for a 400-foot domed tower rising from the third story of the central structure of a quadrangular building. The architect was chosen by a committee of other architects who viewed plans submitted in competition without knowledge of their draftsmanship. The choice fell upon Beirtram Grosvenor Goodhue of New York City.

CONTEST OVER  
SCHOOL MEASURE

Proposed Michigan Constitutional Amendment Would Eliminate Parochial and Private Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan—The State of Michigan will be the scene of contest this fall over the proposed constitutional amendment to eliminate parochial and private schools and making mandatory the attendance of all children at public schools until they shall have graduated from the eighth grade.

Although the Wayne County Civic Association, proponents of the amendment, launched its campaign on the basis of "one flag, one language, one school" and disclaimed any intention to discriminate on a religious basis, the Roman Catholics have taken up the issue and all over the State dignitaries of the church and laymen are being scheduled to make addresses in opposition. Candidates for various state offices, regardless of their religious convictions are being asked for a declaration of their position and two gubernatorial aspirants have already expressed opposition to the amendment.

Heads of the civic association however, express the conviction the amendment will be adopted, saying that many who will publicly speak in opposition will vote in its favor in the secrecy of the booth.

BANKS URGED TO  
HELP IN BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A policy of lending of money to the extent of their ability by savings banks for new housing construction so that depositors need not be turned out upon the street because of inability to find homes, or use up all their savings bank deposits to pay the high rentals asked, was advocated by Walter Stabler, at a meeting of subcommittees on investment capital, building materials and builders of the Mayor's Housing Conference Committee. Mr. Stabler said that in financing, the savings banks could aid the present situation more than any other single factor. Also he felt that they should assume the responsibility since depositors were working people whom the housing shortage hits hardest.

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MASONS SUPPORT  
SMITH-TOWNER BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa, at its recent session, adopted a resolution in support of the Smith-Towner bill to create a national department of education, which reads as follows: "Whereas, From time immemorial Masons everywhere have always been faithful and loyal supporters of our public schools, and

"Whereas, There is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill to create a department of education, commonly called the Smith-Towner Bill, and

"Whereas, The said bill is a non-partisan measure, the same bill having been introduced in the Senate by a Democratic Senator and in the House by a Republican Representative, now, therefore

"Be It Resolved, That this Grand Lodge heartily indorses and approves the project set forth in said bill and earnestly requests our representatives in Congress to enact or adopt this bill or some other legislation that will carry into effect its purpose, spirit and intent."

## IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—At the end of last week, 6200 immigrants arrived at Ellis Island immigration station.

SALUTE OF 100 GUNS  
IN MAINE FESTIVAL

PORTLAND, Maine—A general salute of 100 guns, ringing of bells, and blowing of whistles ushered in yesterday's celebration of Maine's centenary. Otherwise the day was given over to a program of music. The consolidated bands of the State and members of the centennial chorus of 2000 led by Prof. William R. Chapman, founder of annual Maine music festivals, marched down Congress Street, passing under an evergreen arch of welcome, erected at Longfellow Square. At City Hall, the Maine Centennial March, written by Professor Chapman, was sung. The chorus and bands gave an open-air concert in the afternoon. Twenty-three entries have been received for the firemen's muster to be held in Portland on Saturday, July 3, as a part of the Maine Centennial celebration, and more are expected as the time limit does not expire until 3 o'clock the previous night.

Van Dyke  
Blouses

—AT—  
\$5.50  
We have been fortunate in obtaining another shipment of these wonderful blouses. New Blouses of Batiste, sweater model, elaborate Van Dyke frills on front pleat; the long collar and turn-back cuffs may be worn outside a sweater. All sizes.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.  
BOSTON

FARMERS QUESTION  
SENATOR HARDING

They Want to Know How the Republican Nominee Stands on Railroads, Ships, Rural Credits, and Packer Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Farmers National Council has asked Senator Warren G. Harding to give his interpretation of several planks and subjects in the Republican platform.

While calling attention to the fact that the Republican platform ignores the question of packer control legislation, which was urged before the Resolutions Committee, the Council asks: "Do you favor legislation to cover the 'Big Five' packers, who have already achieved a monopoly in the meat industry? If so, what sort of legislation? Do you believe that any compromise decree agreed to by the packers and the Attorney-General and entered by the courts is a substitute for thorough-going legislation to control the 'Big Five' packers?"

Referring to the platform's criticism that the Federal Trade Commission under Democratic administration has not accomplished the purposes for which it was created, the Farmers Council asks the Republican candidate: "Will you state what changes you favor in the work of the Federal Trade Commission? They have made the most careful and accurate investigation of the meat-packing industry, and are regarded by the farmers and organized Labor forces of America generally as a most effective and fearlessly federal commission and thoroughly devoted to the public welfare."

He is also asked whether he favors legislation to protect the farmers' cooperative associations and "the establishment of a rural personal credit system which will make credit as cheap and as available to agriculture as to any other equally responsible business."

Senator Harding is asked whether he favors the restoration of the government operation of the railroads in face of the fact that the deficit of the two years of operation was \$100,000,000 less than the estimated increased cost for one year of private operation. He is also asked to make it clear in his speech of acceptance whether he favors turning over to private interests the people's ships, permitting them to charge any freight rates they please. Also how he interprets the Republican platform declaring for changing the character of existing taxes, as to whether he would reduce the tax rates on estates, incomes and enormous profits, or would maintain such rates and in addition levy a heavy capital tax on the value of property with a reasonable exemption.

The Senator is asked in relation to the Republican platform plank on conservation, whether he would favor public development of natural resources still in public ownership in view of the extravagant wastefulness of private operation, the enormous fortunes which this system has yielded to private owners and the tremendous costs to the public under private development.

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## FUTURE HOPEFUL IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

With Wise Counsels Says Sir R. Butler State Will Be Materially Able to Lighten Taxation and Increase Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Sir Richard Butler, who was until recently a member of the South Australian Government, arrived in London from Adelaide on a brief visit. For 30 years he has been a member of the South Australian Parliament and has held nearly every portfolio in the government, including that of Premier. Although a native of England, Sir Richard Butler left for Australia and was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him to give his views of South Australia and its future, following the setback caused by the world war. He said that the State of South Australia, "both as part of the Commonwealth, and as a State, has naturally an uphill battle to fight before the huge liability incurred by the war will be wiped out. I have not the slightest doubt that, if wise counsels prevail and the whole of the people unite to stimulate and increase production, in the course of a few years we shall be able materially to lighten the burdens of taxation which we are carrying at the present time. The good prices for produce will be ruling for some time which will ease things; that is, of course, provided that Australia gets full value for her products. This she has not been able to secure during the war owing to her geographical position; but little or no complaint was made on that score while the war lasted. We in South Australia are naturally proud of the part we took in this great war and of the splendid sacrifices and heroism displayed by our boys.

## The Color Line

"As regards irrigation, Australia is not a country with many navigable rivers, but on the one great River Murray, South Australia particularly, and other states as well, coupled with financial assistance from the Commonwealth, are spending a great deal. From this outlay we hope, later on, to derive very material benefits. The fruit we are growing on the Murray from irrigation is equal to anything grown elsewhere, and that industry, combined with dairying, lamb growing and pig raising, should ultimately mean a very large population settled along the great river's banks.

"Australia has laid it down that she is going to have a white population, and, while attempting to carry out a policy of that kind, we must not shut our eyes to this outstanding fact—we cannot expect to hold a great continent like Australia only very sparsely settled, and means must be devised to attract people to come and share this great inheritance with us and at the same time materially improve their own positions. As to the nature of the population we would attract, the final decision with regard to the most suitable colonists would, of course, rest with the commonwealth government, who has passed her own immigration laws. That there is room for large numbers of people who are not afraid of work there can be no question.

## An Unsolved Problem

"South Australia had the administration of the northern territory up till about 12 years ago; since then it has been absolutely under the Commonwealth, and I must admit that up to the present time I cannot see that there has been any advantage in the change. No doubt very much larger sums of money have been spent, but the problem of how best to utilize that immense area of country, where Port Darwin, the capital, is the front door from the great East, has not yet been solved."

Asked to give his views on unification, Sir Richard Butler said that he was a strong opponent of it at the time of the introduction of the federal system, and he is still stronger in opposition at the present time. The idea of legislating by one parliament over a great continent like Australia, with its diversified interests, is absurd. At the present moment, with the limited powers the federal Parliament have, they seem to find great difficulty in even getting through their work. Some people seem to imagine that it would mean a big saving in expenditure and in taxation, but his opinion is exactly the reverse; in South Australia something like the paltry sum of £20,000 would be saved by getting rid of payment of members and printing of speeches, but on the other hand it is as true today as ever it was, that the nearer the seat of government is

to the people the more power it has and the more economical it would be. With a unified Parliament the Ministers would have no opportunity of examining in detail the work of the huge departments over which they would, of course, be established in all states, such as the railway department, and it stands to reason that the control would rest almost entirely in the hands of the official heads, and from a financial point of view Sir Richard's opinion is that for every pound that is saved in doing away with state parliaments 100 would be lost by less careful and economical administration.

## Australian Representation

On the question of Australian representation by a minister in London, Sir Richard Butler said that as far as he had been able to consider it at present he thought it would be a step in the right direction. A minister would be a much stronger man in London whether as state minister or as federal minister if he were a member of the Cabinet. If he saw matters deserving immediate attention he could then deal with them without the month's delay which the present Agent-General or High Commissioner has to incur before he can get the decision of the Cabinet in Australia.

With regard to the development of the country, and town extension, Sir Richard stated that there is no question that Australia is suffering on account of the large populations residing in the capital cities as against the number who go out and develop the country. How that is to be altered is difficult to say; it is natural that town attractions and town amusements draw people to the cities in preference to adopting the rougher life which men on the land naturally have to follow.

"Of course," said Sir Richard, "some of our most enterprising British went out to Australia in the early days, and we owe them a great debt of gratitude for what they did in starting the development of that great continent. At the same time their sons, and their sons' sons are going out, a great many of them much farther into the interior than the pioneers had to go, and they are meeting, owing to the smaller rainfall and other obstacles, perhaps as great difficulties as the plucky men who first settled in the country."

As regards the question of making Canberra the federal capital, Sir Richard is of opinion that the expenditure should certainly be delayed until money is cheaper and the obligations which are of much more pressing importance both to the Commonwealth and the states have been met or carried out. Personally he has never seen the necessity of going to this large expenditure in building a new capital—he thinks the work could have been done just as well in the different big cities, also that there is no obstacle in the way of removing the government from one big town to another in the course of every three years or so.

In conclusion, Sir Richard Butler stated that South Australia, the central state of the Commonwealth, was seriously contriving to put her house in order, and he had every hope and belief that she would succeed in making good in days of peace, as she had done in days of war.

## ATTEMPT TO MODIFY NATURALIZATION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Persons of enemy alien origin resident in Canada for 10 years before the passing of the Naturalization Act and of approved loyalty may be given naturalization certificates if the bill to amend the Naturalization Act, which was recently introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. G. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, becomes law. The Naturalization Act, as at present constituted, provides that such persons cannot obtain naturalization until 10 years after the close of the war. This provision was in line with the legislation of the imperial government, but it has been found possible to modify the Canadian law in the manner proposed and still keep in line with the imperial statute.

Mr. Doherty explained that the act would not provide personal naturalization for women as well as men, as the Dominion could not vary the provisions of this clause in the act of 1914 without departing from the uniformity of imperial legislation. The British Parliament has refrained from changing that clause of the original act without consulting the Dominion. Canada could not therefore do otherwise than follow suit.

## Swimming Suits

One-piece suits and one-piece suits with attached skirt for men and women. Two-piece suits for men. Popular models in latest stripings and colorings. Women's Suits \$6 to \$10. Men's Suits \$2.50 to \$7.50

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Sporting, Outing and Athletic Goods  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## COMBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The employment of some sort of toothed instrument for the purpose of dressing the hair had kept it in order in one of those simple and obvious devices that would naturally occur to peoples in a primitive state of development. Mankind is provided with a natural comb in the five digits of his hand; the shaping of a more efficient instrument on the basis of the human hand is an easy step, and this is precisely what was done. We have the example from the Malay Peninsula which consists of five sticks cut to the required shape and neatly bound together with strips of cane. This, perhaps the most primitive type of comb, presents a very slight advance upon the country clothes peg. Indeed the etymology of the word comb is a peg or pin, and, doubtless, in the earliest instances, combs assumed something of this form.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that combs are of two kinds—those which are for use and those worn for ornament. Ivory or bone is most commonly used for dressing combs, being durable, tortoise shell for ornamental combs, being lighter. Horn was also largely used and the various woods, especially boxwood, which is hard in substance and beautiful both in color and surface.

Bamboo is a favorite material for combs in the countries in which the tree is indigenous; it is ready to hand and easily worked; moreover, it is capable of, and generally receives in savage countries, artistic treatment. A bamboo head ornament from Dyak is a piece of wood divided up in three-fourths of its length, the teeth being kept in their place by binding with five withs, and the head of the comb ornamented with an incised pattern.

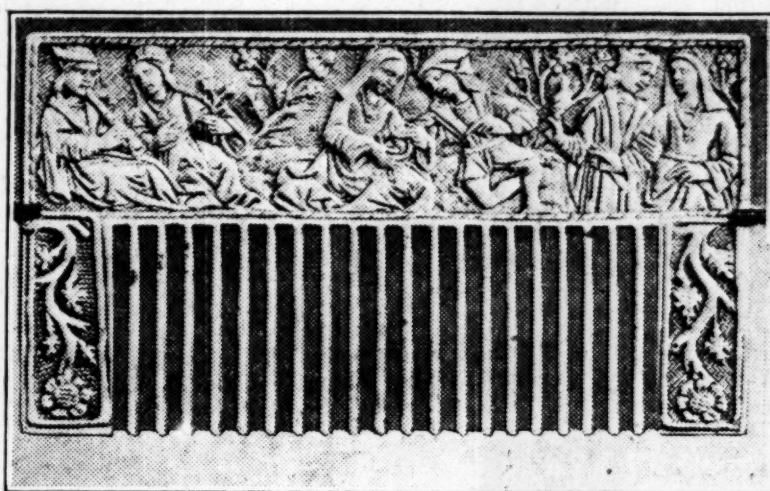
An example from the Torres Straits probably served the double purpose of use and ornament. It is still more simple in its construction, and in this case is ornamented with incised work. The natives of New Guinea wear combs made of various woods, ornamented with shells, beads and feather plumes, some of the most fantastic description. Although the word "comb" does not occur in sacred writings, there are many references to the dressing of the hair, chiefly, however, in connection

with the Nazarite vow. We learn that Jezebel "tired her head," which simply means that she kept it in order. Combs played at least as important a part in the toilettes of earlier civilizations as they do at present. The hair and beards of the men of Egypt, Assyria, and of the Greeks of earlier time, were elaborately curled in a series of symmetrical ringlets displaying the utmost degree of formality in their arrangement. They were profusely powdered with gold, and, in the case of the kings of Egypt, their beards were interwoven with gold thread; and we may be sure that the feminine element was not less fastidious! Examples of both Egyptian and Assyrian combs are extant. They are mostly of ivory and are carved with the ornament and figure decoration characteristic of these countries.

Combs of Wood

Combs both of wood, bone and horn have been found in Swiss lake dwellings; they are constantly found in British and Anglo-Saxon burrows or mounds. Several examples are extant. Amongst the earliest, and certainly one of the most interesting European combs extant is that preserved in the

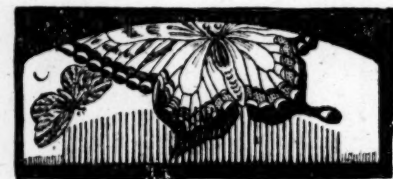
treasury at the Cathedral of Monza, near Milan, and is associated with the Lombard Queen Theodolinda, sixth century. This is of ivory, set in delicate gold filigree work and jeweled. It is interesting not only from its associations with this princess, but also from the fact that it presents very small difference from the



Reproduced by permission of the Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum  
*Frieze-like decoration was used on Italian combs, fifteenth century*

type of comb in use at present. This comb, together with the queen's crown and fan, is still shown to visitors at the Cathedral of Monza, which was built on the site of a church founded by Queen Theodolinda herself.

The long ivory Carolingian comb, incised with quaintly severe orna-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
*The butterfly comb of the Japanese*

ment tinted and inlaid with colored glass, was used for dressing the flowing ringlets which were a mark of the highest rank amongst the Franks, and was only permitted to the first nobility and princes of the blood.

The magnificent combs used by ecclesiastics on ceremonial occasions may be regarded as the more aristocratic members of the comb family. These are usually of boxwood, delicately carved often inlaid with ivory. Many examples are extant, usually belonging to the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Fortunately, however, we have in the British Museum an exceedingly fine, though incomplete, example of an ecclesiastical comb in the specimens unearthed at the reopening in 1827 of the sup-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
*An Indian comb*

posed tomb of St. Cuthbert at Durham. This is of ivory, carved in the vigorous type of Anglo-Saxon interlaced ornament, with figures, grotesque marks and a Latin inscription, now indistinct, along its upper edge. Combs, together with other articles of personal use, occur constantly in

**THE JONES STORE CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



## Knox Style

There is nothing noticeable about the style of a Knox Straw—nothing you can put your finger on and say, "That's what makes it smart!" It's the whole effect—and it's distinctive!

**\$5**  
Other Straws, \$3.50 upward.

**Wool Brothers**  
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For COAL Call  
**KATZMAIER**  
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make up the characteristic Japanese headress. With the introduction, however, of western ideas and fashions, these headresses, unfortunately, are fast disappearing.

In ornamental combs, the utmost limit in point of size was reached by the women of the Spanish-American States in the early part of the nineteenth century. A number of examples appear in the Victoria and Albert Museum. They are invariably of tortoise shell, ornamented with engraved or incised work.

## A CANADIAN LABOR VIEW OF MR. GOMPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the subject of an attack at a meeting of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, which passed a resolution instructing its delegates on the Labor Day committee to oppose his appearance in Toronto on the first Monday in September as a Labor Day guest. Mr. Gompers some time ago was invited by the board of directors of the Canadian National Exhibition to speak on Labor Day and accepted.

James Connors, who sponsored the resolution at the trades council, based his criticism of Mr. Gompers on the latter's attacks on the political aspirations of Labor. John McDonald, another delegate to the trades council, said: "Samuel Gompers now fails to express the feelings and aspirations of the Labor class. The policy of the Labor Party in Canada is independent political action. We know that in his speech at the Canadian National Exhibition luncheon to which he has been invited he will oppose that policy." Mr. Gompers found champions at the trades council meeting but the resolution was finally passed unanimously.

## ALBERTA'S RICH COAL DEPOSIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—"The Province of Alberta contains about 17 per cent of the coal reserves of the world, and 87 per cent of the coal reserves of Canada," said Prof. J. A. Allan of the University of Alberta, addressing the Alberta Industrial Congress. "The future development of western Canada to a large extent depends on the fuel resources of the country and their proper utilization. Of all the minerals known to occur in Alberta, the coal resources alone are known with any degree of accuracy. . . . but there is still much investigation to be carried out on the best uses to which western Canada coal is suited and the commercial by-products which can be obtained from certain coal. Wastage of resources endowed upon this country is something which must be remedied. The oil resources, on the other hand, are still, to some extent problematic, but indications are such as would warrant optimism in discussing future possibilities of this mineral."

The combs worn by the little ladies of the land of the rising sun are either carved ivory, or of wood lacquered in gold and colors, often inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and occasionally coral beads or precious stones. The two examples given are quite in keeping with Japanese artistic traditions: one is of ivory carved and perforated, and the other of wood lacquered with a large swallowtail butterfly. The Japanese women usually wear these in pairs across the top of the head in front, together with the series of prongs or forks which

tion of combs, and therefore constantly used. In the same museum is a delicate comb also ornamented with two peacocks and provided with a long handle, the termination of which represents an elephant's head. Two back combs from Assam, with figures of a lady with hands clasped and a musician playing pipes, look like glorified salad forks. They show, however, exquisite carving, and would look very effective in the dark hair of the Indian women.

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## BRITISH WARNING SENT TO DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Following the combat which took place at Bqane, where the British are said to have lost 53 soldiers and two officers, the British authorities have addressed to the Damascus Government the following note: "Since the Arabs installed in the East Zone dependent on your government are attacking the frontiers of Palestine, we shall consider their operations as a declaration of war on your part, unless you put a stop to their incursions."

The Arab Government replied declining all responsibility in the matter, and has sent envoys to advise those Arabs to adopt calm and peaceful conduct.

## TASMANIAN CLERICAL STIPENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—As in other parts of the world, the remuneration of clergymen in Tasmania is receiving special attention just now in view of the continuously increasing cost of living. The subject has just been keenly debated in the Anglican Synod. It was stated that, although the great increase in the cost of living had been met in almost every line of commerce by increased salaries, nothing had been done to increase the stipends of the clergy, which, irrespective of the enormous increases in the price of commodities, were insufficient. It was considered very deplorable that one church should have to send its heads round collecting money to build up a fund to supplement the incomes of the clergy. It was urged that steps should be taken to increase the sense of individual responsibility with respect to developing parochial contributions. The troubles that had arisen from the old system of endowment were said to become more and more apparent. They had had a very bad effect upon parishioners, who had lost all sense of financial responsibility in respect of the support of the clergy. It was impossible for clergymen with families to live in country parishes in any comfort on their salaries. In some cases, it was stated, boys of 17 without any education were earning more than clergymen who had been through the university.

## BUZZER AND BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—A new machine has been devised for curtailing speeches in the House of Assembly on the budget. It has been decided that no one shall be allowed to speak on the budget for more than 40 minutes. After 35 minutes the buzzer gives a warning buzz. When 40 minutes have expired the buzzer repeats its warning with great emphasis. The buzz is inexorable and must be obeyed.

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## SPAIN ON THE VERGE OF A GREAT REVIVAL

Duke de San Pedro Says in Every Department of Agriculture and Industry There Are Signs of a Newer Life

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRANADA, Spain.—Remarkable indications are afforded at the present time that Granada, the city and the province, is sharing in the general progressive movement in Spain. The agricultural developments in recent times have been very marked, and in other ways new impulses are at work. The most important personage in these parts is the Duke de San Pedro, who is not only a very large owner of property, but has taken a foremost part in initiating various agricultural and industrial developments. He is the head of one of the oldest and most influential families in Spain, and while his chief title is, as stated, Duke de San Pedro, he is better known in the Granada region as the Conde de Benadua, a title given to the family by the Roman Catholic kings at the time the Moors were driven from Granada and extensive concessions were made to the family. In recent times the Duke has built at Granada a most magnificent hotel near to the Alhambra and in the style of a Moorish palace—perhaps the finest hotel in Spain—with the object of inducing foreign people to come and see the province, and up to a point is indifferent to the immediate financial results to be obtained therefrom. He is now building another hotel some way up the slopes of the adjacent Sierra Nevada, which he hopes to make a great sporting center, and in the same way induce people of other nations to visit these parts.

In view of all the circumstances a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought out the Duke and persuaded him to a very interesting and instructive conversation concerning the present and future of the province and the country.

### Granada Up to Date

"Granada," he said, "at the opening of the interview, 'has made the most enormous progress in recent times. It seems to date chiefly from the time when the first beetroot sugar factory in all Spain was established near here at Lachar, which enterprise I had the satisfaction of initiating. Fitted up with all the latest machinery, it has been a conspicuous success from the beginning, and the example here set has been followed in many other places to the great advantage of the country, a new national industry being thus established. At this time also began a new movement for the improvement and intensification of the agricultural industry in Granada. Previously, the agriculture hereabouts was conducted as the Moors had conducted it. The farmers knew nothing of chemical manures, and had no machinery. Now Valencia and Granada are the foremost provinces in Spain for intensive culture. The most up-to-date machinery, largely American but French and Spanish also, is in use everywhere. I have made it my business to introduce the newest models, and it has been found that when this has been done the example has been generally followed. Now, in the valley, we grow corn, potatoes—everything—in rich abundance and the crops are improving all the time. The general result is that, where in 1888 the land here was worth only 1125 pesetas an acre, it is now valued at 9000 pesetas the acre. In every respect the prospects are good, and they are improving. And so it is throughout Spain."

From this point the Duke de San Pedro proceeded to a consideration of the situation of Spain in her relations to foreign peoples, and expressed himself strongly in favor of a better understanding between his country and England, which he considered would be of prime advantage to both nations.

"The English people," he said, "if they could be brought to understand it properly, have a great business to do with Spain. The Spanish character and the English so well together. It is not quite the same as between ourselves and the French. Our history in relation to France has been somewhat difficult. In some of the greatest struggles in Europe France and Spain have been opposed. We are not of the same race; we do not think the same. On the other hand the Spanish and the English peoples, as it may not be generally realized, have a common origin, which is Celtic. In the consideration of circumstances and consequences this is a matter of some importance, and it is a reason why we have more in common with the English people than with the French."

### Not a Commercial People

"The difficulty is that we have not been a commercial people. After the Napoleonic wars England traded commercially with all the world except Spain, never with Spain. That is a circumstance that I have meditated upon for a very long time, and there does not seem to be any explanation. Why was it? The English traders did, indeed, come to Jerez, but not to the rest of Spain. Why? Railways, tramways, commercial movements were set on foot here by the French and the Germans, but the English kept away. Why? Now is the time for change. The Americans are coming to Spain in large numbers now. It seems to me that they are taking the place here that the Germans occupied before the war, and if the English wish to take advantage of the opportunity and people.

that is offered, improve our relationship commercially and in every other way to our great mutual advantage and keep the Americans out, they must be quick."

"But the English people," the Duke continued, "have not seemed disposed to any great endeavor in this direction. They should exercise themselves better in various departments. Go to the hotels, the public institutions, the reading rooms and so forth, and you never see an English newspaper. On the other hand you do see French, American and other newspapers. Why does not England exercise itself in this matter, which is of some importance? And as to trade it seems to me that one reason why there is so much less of it between Spain and England is that English credit is too close. When England sells something she does not give three or six months' credit. That they gave so much was one of the chief reasons why the Germans did so much business here before the war. The English business house is too severe; it does not give sufficient facilities for payment. I have studied the matter very closely and have come very clearly to that conclusion."

### A Nation of the Sea

"The case of Spain at the present time is at once interesting and a little difficult, but England, above all, should come to a clear comprehension of it. Spain has always been a nation of the sea. When machinery and industries came along we were at a disadvantage. We are not by nature engineers, manufacturers, and so forth, although now we advance in that direction. We are sailors. Now Spain is at the period of a great resurrection. In every department of agriculture and industry there are signs of a newer and greater life. Spain is capable of great things, but still she is not sufficiently industrial, and she must go through a process of industrial education."

"Now it is to the interest of England that Spain should be strong. I do not know the mentality of the Foreign Office in London, but I think there must be agreement there with what I say now. Difficult questions lie ahead of Spain, and other nations are interested. There is the difficulty with France as regards Morocco. Surely it is not possible that all the coast of northern Africa facing towards America should be French, and the African coast of the Mediterranean also, which appears to be the tendency. I think that in the future of Europe there will be a powerful triplex of an industrial and anti-war complexion. It will consist of England, Spain and Italy. I become old, I am 60 years of age, and I will not see that future realized, but it must come about for the interests of all. But for Spain to take her part in such a combination she must become industrially strong. I am a civilian and a man of peace. I am an enemy of war. I think it is better to be agreeable and conciliatory with other peoples than to use the stick to them. I believe in reason and not in force, but reason must have an interest. England also is a nation that prefers peace to war. France, on the other hand, is a nation that likes war; she is a warlike nation. In the future there will be very great difficulty with France. How it will develop remains to be seen, and aviation has introduced a new problem, the solution of which is not to be divined."

### Spain Must Be Industrial

"Again I say that Spain must be industrial. England should be sympathetic and assist her. If Spain and England are in accord it will be a splendid thing for the future. I think the mentality of the English people is the same as ours. Spain has always been calumniated. Difficult as it appears to be for others to realize it she is really one of the most democratic countries. Local government is in force everywhere to a remarkable extent. The tendency is for her to become more and more democratic all the time. In many ways her formulas and systems might be compared with those of England. The appearance of her people is more like that of the English than any other nation. It has been urged against us that we are Germanophile. It is not true. At the court indeed there are Germanophiles. And, of course, there are the clergy; but in general it is not so much that there are Germanophiles as that there are Francophiles. That distinction must not be overlooked."

### ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—On May 1, Captain MacKinnon, with Mr. Wei Kuoyuan piloted a Handley Page machine from Peking to Tientsin in 50 minutes and returned here the same day. Two days later he made a second trip and carried mail for the government post-office. On May 7 the new British Minister, Mr. Alston, and a large party made the trip back and forth to Tientsin. Regular trips are being planned. On May 2, Lieutenant Ferrarin left Poochow on his journey from Rome to Tokyo and the same afternoon reached Shanghai after a trip of five hours. He was given a hearty welcome. He and Lieutenant Masiero left Rome together for Adalia, thence to Karachi, thence to Rangoon, Hanoi and Canton. From Canton onward their flight was over Chinese territory and every assistance possible has been given to them by Chinese authorities and people.

## WAVE OF REDUCED PRICES IN FRANCE

Everywhere There Is Now Experienced a Notable Fall in the Cost of Commodities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are many signs that the long expected reduction in the high cost of living which has been spoken of is at last in way of realization. It follows, indeed, inevitably upon the amelioration of the rate of exchange.

How the poorer people have managed to live in France during the past 12 months is indeed a mystery, for though it is true that wages have risen considerably, the price of commodities has always risen still more swiftly and in much higher proportion. Families that found it difficult to make ends meet before have been in deep distress, and the middle classes, who have had little or no increase of income, have been particularly badly hit by the vicissitudes. It is not really surprising that there have been constant strikes and wild talk of revolution: what is surprising is that France has escaped any serious troubles in consequence of the excessive dearth of almost every class of article—a dearth that has been intensified during the last few months. The causes of the rise are clear enough—at least some of them. There is the lack of production and the corresponding scarcity, the low rate of exchange which compelled France to pay more for goods bought in other countries, and the undoubted speculation that existed to an extent which is without parallel.

### Fall in Commodities

Everywhere in France there is now experienced a notable fall in the cost of commodities, and although it will be a long time before normal conditions return it is exceedingly satisfactory to notice for the first time for six years a steady diminution. Production is becoming more intense, the craze for spending that seemed to seize certain classes of the community is disappearing, the willingness to work which had been in abundance is coming back, and more prosperous days are at last in sight.

At Roubaix and Tourcoing, the great centers of the French wool industry, manufacturers are offering their wares at surprisingly reduced prices. Raw materials of all sorts are being offered to the manufacturers on better terms and the manufacturers in their turn are selling at lower figures. Even agricultural products have cheapened considerably, while meat, which had soared to impossible heights, has come down heavily.

### A Public Boycott

The full effect of the new conditions will not be felt by the public at once. Doubtless those who have laid in large stocks to sell at a big profit will attempt to keep up prices as long as possible and will only allow their stocks to be exhausted slowly. A curious pressure is being exercised by the public who have got wind of this attempt. The public is refusing to buy or is buying in the smallest possible quantities. The effect of this boycott, sooner or later, will be that the merchants will be obliged to throw their goods on the market to obtain what prices they can. It is singular to observe how this movement of the public began spontaneously without the smallest campaign or propaganda. Instinctively, at a given moment, and with a strange unanimity, the public, which had endured all sorts of impositions for years almost without protest, decided to insist on fair prices.

The period is at hand also when new stocks will be available, at any rate of those products which come from the soil, and the release of old stocks is therefore obligatory.

Leather, which has been particularly high, is noticeably weakening. It is not to be expected that boots and shoes will immediately come down, but the interval should be very short.

The association of merchants who deal in tissues and textile goods, speaking through one of its officers, declares that the fall in raw material cannot change at once the price of tissues for the public. The bargains that were made between manufacturers and sellers some time ago at the prices then in operation will be executed on the terms then fixed. It will not, therefore, be until these goods have been exhausted that the public will reap the full benefit. In any case it may be accepted as certain that tissues have reached their maximum and in future cannot be increased. The tendency must be steadily downward.

### Drop in Cotton

With regard to cotton the drop has been as much as 250 francs on 50 kilos. As there are no very important stocks in hand and as the spinners are in general behind in their production the period when the new prices come into operation should not be long. A veritable wave of reduced prices is sweeping over the country. Until recently shopkeepers urged their

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clients to buy as much as possible, because it was certain that when they wished to renew their purchases the cost would be even higher. This was true, though it was made true partly by the fact that the purchasers obeyed this injunction. There was a desire to buy, because it was realized that any postponement of purchase would be to the disadvantage of the consumer. This rush of course made commodities still scarcer, and helped to force up prices.

Now the process is exactly the reverse. Everybody knows that prices must go down. Everybody is waiting for a more favorable moment. The result is to accelerate the downward pace, and there is the cheerful prospect at a no distant date of living being radically cheaper than it has been for years.

## HELPING PRISONERS IN SELF-REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—The South African Prisoners Aid Association was formed some 10 years ago with the objects of visiting prisoners and encouraging them to live honorably, helping deserving dependents of prisoners, befriending the innocent and ignorant under accusation, supervising prisoners released upon probation or those whose sentences may be suspended, providing labor, homes, and refuge, and establishing branches and appointing representatives wherever there are gaols.

In a country such as this, where the white community is so small, the position of men and women who through the force of early environment or other causes become inmates of gaols is peculiarly hard upon leaving of the lapse, and it is said that in many a case where such a person returns to gaol a second time it has been found that he has had no opportunity of reversion to an honest life. In sentencing a European prisoner at a circuit court some two years ago a judge remarked: "It is not so much the sentence the court now imposes on you that will affect you as what your position will be on your release from gaol." This remark indicates the grave need for the work of the association.

It is noteworthy that the Central Council is urging upon the government the need of farm colonies for indigent and other persons and also for the prohibition of the supply of intoxicating compounds to natives.

## UTILIZING TASMANIA'S COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—An estimate that is now considered to be very much on the conservative side placed Tasmania's coal deposits at 60,000,000 tons. Because the coal worked has not been regarded as good for steam purposes, owing to being somewhat low in calorific value and high in ash, there has been an inclination to disparage it. An expert investigation of some of the coal, however, has proved that it is just the thing for particular purposes. The Electrolytic Zinc Company, for instance, which is producing spelter at Hobart from New South Wales ores, has found by experiment that a coal mined at Mt. Cynnet, some 30 miles south of Hobart, is just the sort it has been looking for. As a result it has purchased the colliery and proposes an output of 100,000 tons per annum. The chief government geologist declares that coal recently discovered in another district has superior gas-making qualities to any coal in Australia. The seams, however, are small, but he considers from his European experience that they can be worked at a handsome profit.

## ISLANDS UNDER AUSTRALIAN RULE

Situated in Torres Straits, Their Progress Is Assured When Resources Are Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England.—The islands to the north of Australia in Torres Straits have recently come to the fore through the publication of the investigations made by Dr. Brooke Nicholls, who was a member of an ornithological expedition sent to the islands by H. L. White of New South Wales. Dr. Nicholls subsequently left Australia to visit America, but the results of his trip were made available by Mr. T. Dunbarton. The State of Queensland annexed the Torres Straits Islands in 1879, and they consequently form part of the territory of that portion of the Commonwealth.

The composition of these islands is interesting, and excepting a few islets of coral origin, they are of a rocky nature including granite and quartz. The range of submarine mountains known as the Andes of Australia, running north and south for 3000 miles, are responsible for these rocky islands, which are in reality the peaks of the range appearing above the sea level. Mabuni, a hill of granite, once formed the northern link of this chain of mountains, but the alluvial deposits of the Fly River delta has connected this peak with the New Guinea mainland. The Torres Straits Islands are situated in the stretch of sea which lies between the Australian mainland and Papua. This sea is shallow and embraces an area of 20,000 square miles.

## Three Groups of Islands

The islands comprise three groups. The Thursday Islands or western group contains the largest islands in the straits, including Prince of Wales Island. The central group, situated between Cape York on the mainland and New Guinea, is composed of small islands and reefs of coral origin. The vegetation of these is grown from the seeds carried there by wind, sea, and by birds. The third collection, which comprises the eastern group, is composed of ash and lava, being the result of volcanic action. The second largest island of the western group is known as Moa or Banks Island and lies 30 miles from Thursday Island. The inhabitants of the former are entirely natives with the exception of the missionary and his family, who live at the village of St. Paul. These natives are quite distinct in race from the aborigines of the mainland, and would appear to be of Melanesian extraction. Though this island, like the others of Torres Straits, is under the jurisdiction of the government at Brisbane, it is left much to itself in the matter of government, although the government resident at Thursday Island is the authority to whom, if necessary, any debatable point is referred and who exercises general supervision. Local government is vested in the persons of three native councillors, who go about proudly arrayed in the insignia of their office. This insignia consists of a red-banded cap and a red garment emblazoned with the word "Councillor." The position, as is natural, appeals much to the native mind, and the competition to secure the appointments is keen.

## Model of Industrious Effort

The most noticeable feature of Moa is a range of hills of granite, which might almost be dignified by being designated as mountains, as their peaks rear their heads to heights of over 1000 feet. Moa possesses, as being native to that island, a porcupine or echidna, and also a large species of rat. Of snakes there is one of a very dark brown or black variety and one whose color is a light fawn. The extraordinary industry of the white ant or termite may also be mentioned. This species is very plentiful as it is in the northern part of Australia. The hills created by this active little insect sometimes attain a height of no less than 15 feet. The ant has on more than one occasion been held up as an outstanding instance of industrious effort which mankind would do well to emulate, and the species found in these islands are certainly worthy to be held up as examples in this respect.

An interesting instance of adaptation may also be quoted. The trapdoor spider instead of making its home in the ground, as its kind do elsewhere, lives in the bark of the tree. So cunningly is its home constructed in the bark that it is very difficult to discover. When the spider is at home in the tree it holds its trapdoor closed, in the same way as trapdoor spiders do everywhere, by holding it with one of its legs. The reason apparently why the trapdoor spider of these islands chooses to make its home in the trees instead of in the ground, is explained by the heavy rainfall, which would inevitably wash away all the little homesteads if they were situated in the usual way. Of course the fact that they are in the tree preserves them from destruction.

The rainfall in Moa is very heavy indeed. For instance, in February, 1914, no less than two feet of rain fell on this island. Again in the year 1916 the rainfall was extraordinary, totalling nine feet. To appreciate what the rainy season means in these islands it should be realized that the wet season only lasts about four months, so that most of the fall is concentrated within that period. These islands are still very little known and their resources almost undeveloped, but it may be predicted with some confidence, that when more attention is devoted to them, their progress and consequent prosperity will be assured.

## MR. LAMONT AND THE CONSORTIUM PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Mr. Lamont, American representative to the Banking Consortium, left Peking two days earlier than he had planned. In an interview with newspaper correspondents before leaving he expressed himself as satisfied with the results of his visit to China. There having been no results this statement was as good a résumé of the case as could have been given. There were many dinners and luncheons, interviews and speeches, but only a few conferences on business.

Mr. Lamont's inexperience in such matters as he was sent out to accomplish was not wholly responsible for the negative outcome; the real reason was that the Consortium itself is not yet a real fact. Japan gave to Mr. Lamont during his visit there a reply concerning the entry of the bankers unconditionally into the Consortium which seemed to have the hearty approval of banking and commercial interest; but the military had its say, with the result that Japan announced that she was willing to include Manchuria and Mongolia in the field of the proposed Consortium, but that she would retain the right of veto upon any proposals for loans in the development of those regions.

This seemed to England, France and America as even less desirable an arrangement than the exclusion of these territories from the field of operations. These three countries joined in sending identical notes to the Japanese Government on the subject, protesting against it and urging a reconsideration of its decision. When things had arrived at this pass, it was evident that Mr. Lamont could not proceed with negotiations on behalf of a Consortium whose existence is still problematical and hence his decision to leave at once for Japan where he could be of some service in further consultations with the Japanese bankers.

The only real danger in the present situation, it is felt, is that by some hook or crook the new consortium shall recognize the fundamentals of the Lansing-Ishih agreement which accorded to Japan, by her interpretation, premier rights in China on account of "proximity." If by any single action America can be induced to give a semblance of working approval to this theory Japan is believed, will have secured the results of years of careful planning and waiting.

## WOMAN M. P. IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—The recent poll for the Eastern Division of Rhodesia resulted as follows: Mrs. Tawse Jollie, Responsible Government, 451; Mr. Langdon, Unionist, 294; Dr. Dawson, Independent Responsible Government, 31. Mrs. Jollie is the first lady member of Parliament in South Africa.

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## MR. LAMONT AND THE CONSORTIUM PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Mr. Lamont, American representative to the Banking Consortium, left Peking two days earlier than he had planned. In an interview with newspaper correspondents before leaving he expressed himself as satisfied with the results of his visit to China. There having been no results this statement was as good a résumé of the case as could have been given. There were many dinners and luncheons, interviews and speeches, but only a few conferences on business.

Mr. Lamont's inexperience in such matters as he was sent out to accomplish was not wholly responsible for the negative outcome; the real reason was that the Consortium itself is not yet a real fact. Japan gave to Mr. Lamont during his visit there a reply concerning the entry of the bankers unconditionally into the Consortium which seemed to have the hearty approval of banking and commercial interest; but the military had its say, with the result that Japan announced that she was willing to include Manchuria and Mongolia in the field of the proposed Consortium, but that she would retain the right of veto upon any proposals for loans in the development of those regions.

This seemed to England, France and America as even less desirable an arrangement than the exclusion of these territories from the field of operations. These three countries joined in sending identical notes to the Japanese Government on the subject, protesting against it and urging a reconsideration of its decision. When things had arrived at this pass, it was evident that Mr. Lamont could not proceed with negotiations on behalf of a Consortium whose existence is still problematical and hence his decision to leave at once for Japan where he could be of some service in further consultations with the Japanese bankers.

The only real danger in the present situation, it is felt, is that by some hook or crook the new consortium shall recognize the fundamentals of the Lansing-Ishih agreement which accorded to Japan, by her interpretation, premier rights in China on account of "proximity." If by any single action America can be induced to give a semblance of working approval to this theory Japan is believed, will have secured the results of years of careful planning and waiting.

## WOMAN M. P. IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—The recent poll for the Eastern Division of Rhodesia resulted as follows: Mrs. Tawse Jollie, Responsible Government, 451; Mr. Langdon, Unionist, 294; Dr. Dawson, Independent Responsible Government, 31. Mrs. Jollie is the first lady member of Parliament in South Africa.

## Model of Industrious Effort

The most noticeable feature of Moa is a range of hills of granite, which might almost be dignified by being designated as mountains, as their peaks rear their heads to heights of over 1000 feet. Moa possesses, as being native to that island, a porcupine or echidna, and also a large species of rat. Of snakes there is one of a very dark brown or black variety and one whose color is a light fawn. The extraordinary industry of the white ant or termite may also be mentioned. This species is



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS HESITATE

Indications Point to a Contraction of Output of Mills Unless Market Conditions Show Speedy Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Business in the primary cotton goods markets showed signs of great hesitation throughout last week and the total volume of trading reported from the mills was decidedly limited. Resales of goods at prices materially lower than producers could or would consider continued, although not in the volume that had been seen previously this month. Offerings were sufficient, however, to take care of the demands of buyers, or at least to bring about such settlement of values as to preclude buying from the mills on any large scale.

With heavy curtailment already in operation in the silk and the woolen mills, indications point to a contraction of output in some of the cotton mills unless market conditions speedily improve. In fact, one New Bedford mill closed down its yarn department last Thursday night for the balance of the week and gave notice that this schedule would continue until further notice, whereas the weave room, which was behind on account of the recent loomfitters' strike, was run the entire week. A number of other New Bedford mills have similar action under consideration.

## Manufacturing Costs are High

Manufacturers claim that production costs of goods have not been reduced a particle, that raw cotton is fully as high, and that there is not profit margin enough left to absorb the decline in prices that has taken place, if current second-hand quotations are to be taken as the ruling market level. Cancellations have reduced to a considerable degree the amount of business on the books, but there are still enough orders left to keep the mills running for some weeks to come. In many cases, however, customers have requested the postponement of deliveries and the goods are being stored in mill warehouses to await the shipment dates.

The print cloth division was probably the strongest section of the market, and although business was very irregular and buying was in small lots, for the most part, the total volume of trading was said to have been greater than in the previous week. Prices were fairly well maintained with a few exceptions. Early deliveries were the most in demand but the print cloth mills are more closely sold for the immediate future than are the fine goods plants and it is very difficult to obtain spot or very early goods. In second hands contracts deliverable two or three months ahead were offered at considerably lower levels than buyers would be considered for spots but buyers are very cautious and prefer to pay slightly higher prices later rather than extend their commitments over any considerable period just at present. Fall River reported sales for the week of 60,000 to 80,000 pieces.

## Fine Goods Market

Fine goods manufacturers, while confident of a much better demand later in the summer, are not unaware of the possibility of a complete change in the general type of goods that will prove popular, and cannot at present prices afford to make up unsold yarn or cloth that may prove wholly unsuited to the styles of the coming season. Considerable inquiry has been made for fancy or novelty goods, but the prices that have been quoted have been such as to scare off the buyers, although mill men declare they are fully warranted in them under present conditions of labor and raw material.

Increasingly large imports of English goods are beginning to worry manufacturers, since the difference in exchange enables such goods to be sold considerably lower than those of home manufacture.

Yarns continue to move very slowly. Prices on some combed numbers have dropped fully 25 per cent from the high point reached during the spring, but, even at such levels, yarn consumers are unwilling to buy more than enough to fill their most pressing needs, lest a still further decline may take place. Carded yarns are exceedingly dull and although there has been some activity in combed yarns, the dealing has not been sufficiently large to get a real line on prices. In general, both combed and carded numbers can be said to be easier, for although mills are not offering concessions freely, they are extremely susceptible to firm offers and are unusually willing to shade their first quotation if such action will close the business.

FINNISH LOAN NOT  
YET CONSUMMATED

NEW YORK, New York.—Bankers say they have no knowledge of any American loan to Finland. A Copenhagen dispatch stated that the Finnish Minister in the United States had communicated that negotiations regarding a Finnish loan in America had resulted in Finland obtaining a loan of 100,000,000 marks on short-term obligations. Finland, like many other countries, has been seeking credit in the United States, but, so far as is known, no loan has been granted by New York bankers. About a year ago local financiers were being questioned on the matter of a loan for the Finnish Government, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of raw materials.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Car & Pdry	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Int'l Corp.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Loco	97	97 1/2	96 1/2	97
Am Smelters	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Sugar	123	123	123	123
Am T & T	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Woolen	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Anconda	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Atchafalpa	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Bald Loco	118	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Barrett	147	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Beth Steel	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Can Pac	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Can Leather	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Chandler	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chic M & St P	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chic R L & Pac	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
China	29	29	27 1/2	28
Corn Products	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Edison	88	88	87	87
Gen Electric	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motors	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24
Goodrich	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Int Harvester	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Int Paper	75	75	75	75
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Innocent	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Marine	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Marine pfd	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Mex Pet	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Midvale	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Cen	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N Y & N H	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
No Pacific	71	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Pan Am Pet	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Pan Am Pfd	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Penn	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pierce Arrow	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Punta Alegre	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Reef & St	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
R D of N Y	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Sinclair	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pac	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Studebaker	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Texas	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Tex & Pac	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Transcont Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
U Pac	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Rubber	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U S Steel	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Utah Copper	65	65	64 1/2	65
Westinghouse	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Willis Over	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Total sales	261,000 shares			

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	91.30	91.30	91.20	91.25
Lib 4 1/2	85.60	85.60	85.50	85.70
Lib 5 1/2	85.10	85.10	85.00	85.00
Lib 6 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 7 1/2	85.25	85.25	85.10	85.15
Lib 8 1/2	85.80	85.80	85.80	85.80
Lib 9 1/2	85.60	85.60	85.50	85.55
Vict 3 1/2	95.55	95.55	95.50	95.55

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 5	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Lyons 5	85	85	85	85
Un King 5 1/2	1921.97	1921.97	1921.97	1921.97
Un King 5 1/2	1922.92	1922.92	1922.92	1922.92
Un King 5 1/2	1922.88	1922.88	1922.88	1922.88
Un King 5 1/2	1927.84	1927.84	1927.84	1927.84

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	93			93
A A Ch	100			100
Am Bosch	100			100
Am Wool com	100			100
Am Zinc	100			100
Arizona Com	100			100
Booth Plst	100			100
Boston Elev	100			100
Boston & Me	100			100
Butt & Sup	100			100
Cal & Heda	100			100
Copper Range	100			100
Davis-Daly	100			100
East Butte	100			100
Eastern Mass	100			100
Elder	100			100
Fairbanks	100			100
Granby	100			100
Gray & Davis	100			100
Greenleaf	100			100
I Creek com	100			100
Ile Royale	100			100
Lake Copper	100			100
Mass Gas	100			100
Mass Gas pfd	100			100
May-Old Colony	100			100
Miami	100			100
Mohawk	100			100
Mullins Body	100			100
N Y & N H	100			100
North Butte	100			100
Old Dominion	100			100
Parish & Bingham	100			100
Pond Creek	100			100
Punta Alegre	100			100
Riot & Van Der	100			100
Stewart	100			100
Swift & Co	100			100
United Fruit	100			100
United Shoe	100			100
U S Smelting	100			100

## NEW YORK CURB

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explos	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Allied Oil	25	25	25	25
Boone	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chas Bkfrs	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Elk Basin	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
General Asphalt	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Glenrock	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Heda Mining	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Houston Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Indian Packing	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Inter Petrol	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Invisible Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Merritt	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midwest Refining	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Nipissing	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
No. Am. P. & P.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Royal Dutch	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ryan Pet	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Salt Creek	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Saugapah Ref	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Simms Petrol	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Skelly	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Submarine Boat	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Sup Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Tropical Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Un. Retail Candy	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
United States Sm	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
White Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-American Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Buckeye Pipe	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Illinois Pipe Line	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Indiana Pipe	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ohio Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Prairie O & G	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Prairie Pipe	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
S O of Cal	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
S O of Ind	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
S O of Kan	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
S O of Ky	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
S O of N Y	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Union Tank	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

## BAR SILVER PRICES

LONDON, England.—Bar silver was 24 higher yesterday at 53d.

LATE RALLY IN  
STOCK MARKETS

A late rally occurred in prices on the New York stock market yesterday. There was pronounced heaviness during most of the session but a change took place toward the close, due to a large extent to money being offered at nine per cent, and reflecting the influence of the appearance of several banks as heavy lenders. The declines on the day were therefore considerably reduced and with few exceptions, only fractional losses were recorded. American Locomotive closed with a net loss of 1, Baldwin 1 1/2, American Woolen 1, Crucible Steel 2 1/2. Dullness prevailed in the Boston market with stocks showing a tendency to weakness. Carson Hill closed at 27 1/2 with a loss of 2 points.

MOTOR PRODUCTION  
SCHEDULES REVISED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An eastern manufacturer of high grade automobiles will very shortly curtail operations by more than 25 per cent and will cancel the major part of orders for between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of materials and parts, much of the remainder being held up, subject to later orders. This will reduce the number of the employees by a little more than 25 per cent. At the same time, the plant, under the proposed schedule, will be shipping more goods each month than previously. In other words, the curtailment affects a previously planned enlargement of production, for which raw materials and parts orders had already been placed.

Detroit information is that a large manufacturer of high-grade automobiles has reduced operations 50 per cent and is canceling orders for surplus raw materials and parts. Banking and transportation conditions are held largely responsible.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN  
EARNINGS RUN HIGH

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Earnings of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company are understood to be running at the rate of \$20,000,000 annually before taxes. Allowing \$8,000,000 for estimated taxes, the remaining \$12,000,000 would be equal to \$24 a share on the 500,000 shares of stock, provided the current rate of profits extended over a full year.

It is not probable that the company will actually pay \$8,000,000 over to the tax collector out of this year's earnings, as it expects to take advantage of a provision of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, permitting builders of new American tonnage to use excess profits taxes with which to pay one-third of the construction cost.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., 89 Bedford Street.

Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co., Touraine.

Cincinnati, O.—H. E. Ottinger of Isaac Fallat & Sons, Lenox.

Dallas, Tex.—L. C. King, Essex.

Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray and J. W. Schmitt of A. W. Hartman Shoe Co., United States.

Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Conby of Conby Shoe Co., Avery.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beale Torrey Shoe Co., Bellevue.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons, Touraine.

New York, N. Y.—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 21 Columbia Street.

Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Storz Shoe Co., Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—V. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros., United States.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co., Essex.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelburg & Co., 135 Lincoln Street.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co., United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Robinson of B. Nugent & Bros., Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co., Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Winknick of Western Gate Shoe Co., United States.

Waco, Texas.—C. J. Katz, Essex.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	36.29	37.70	36.10	37.70
Oct	32.25	33.55	32.95	33.55
Dec	31.85	32.87	31.79	32.37
Jan	31.30	31.75	31.15	31.75
March	30.50	31.20	30.50	31.20
May	30.00	30.60	30.00	30.60

Spots, 38 1/2, up 60 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YALE PLAYERS  
LEAD TOURNEY

Two University of California Stars Are Eliminated at the Opening of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Yale University players featured the opening day matches in the Intercollegiate Tennis Association championship which opened Monday noon at the Merion Cricket Club courts. Two of the University of California stars were eliminated in the first round by Eli players. L. M. Banks '20, Yale, furnished the biggest upset when he defeated Capt. W. Bates '23, of the California team, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, after his opponent had easily won his match in the preliminary round from E. W. Estes of Lehigh University.

The Intercollegiate association was on the verge of declaring Bates ineligible at its meeting on Sunday, on account of the new freshmen rule which went into effect this year; but after the Pacific coast representative came so far without any preliminary notification it was decided to allow him to play. Banks saw to it that Bates was put out early. C. F. Ischer, the University of Pennsylvania freshman, who was looked upon as one of the probable finalists in the tournament, was barred. Bates outplayed the Yale man in the first set and it looked as though it would prove an easy match for the California captain, but Banks rallied, and by solving Bates' services and improving his own play, ran out the match in impressive style. The other big Yale victory was scored by Capt. K. Hawks, who also defeated a California star, J. R. Schild, 6-4, 6-4. The Coast player gave Hawks a hard match, but the playing of the easterner was superior throughout.

Capt. L. A. De Turenne '21 of Harvard University humbled McNeill Drumwright of the University of Texas in a spectacular match, 8-6, 7-5, 8-6. This match drew the largest gallery of the afternoon. T. B. Penno Jr., Harvard, surprised the critics by easily eliminating H. Kallenbach of Princeton University, who was successful in last year's tournament. Penno won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. D. P. Robinson, also of Harvard, won his match in the second round, when he defeated W. J. Malley of Cornell University, 6-3, 6-2. The longest match was won by W. Carver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, when he eliminated J. W. Dudley of Swarthmore in the first round, 6-3, 5-7, 12-10. They played until twilight. The summary:

## INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Preliminary Round  
W. Bates, University of California, defeated E. W. Estes, Lehigh, 6-4, 6-1.  
J. B. Penno Jr., Harvard, defeated S. Pennock, Cornell, 6-3, 6-3.  
H. Kallenbach, Princeton, defeated C. E. Granger, University of Texas, 6-3, 6-4.  
W. Carver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won by default from T. G. Benton, Georgetown.  
J. W. Dudley, Swarthmore, defeated C. H. Herndon, Princeton, 6-3, 6-4.  
K. Hawks, Yale, defeated G. Gliderstein, Lehigh, 6-3, 6-4.  
P. L. Goldborough, Pennsylvania, won by default from J. A. Callum, Villanova.  
J. Rothschild, California, defeated W. S. Holt, Cornell, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.  
K. Hawks, Yale, defeated J. Rothschild, University of California, 6-4, 6-3.  
L. A. De Turenne, Harvard, defeated W. D. Worthen, Ohio State, 6-1, 6-3.  
McNeill Drumwright, Texas, defeated W. R. Elliott, Massachusetts Tech, 6-4, 6-4.  
C. Mears, Swarthmore, won by default from R. Holmes, Pennsylvania.  
First Round  
B. Beck, Lehigh, won by default from T. Martin, California.  
K. Reid, Cornell, defeated J. D. Radd, George Washington University, 6-1, 6-4.  
C. H. Hyams, Harvard, won by default from C. H. Herndon, Princeton.  
W. N. Barron, Massachusetts Tech, won by default from S. Sanberg, New York University.

Second Round  
L. M. Banks, Yale, defeated W. Bates, California, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.  
T. B. Penno Jr., Harvard, defeated H. Kallenbach, Princeton, 6-3, 6-3.  
K. Hawks, Yale, defeated J. Rothschild, California, 6-4, 6-4.  
L. Wiley, Yale, defeated C. Mears, Swarthmore, 6-0, 6-1.  
E. Levy, California, won by default from C. Warner, Lehigh.  
W. J. Malley, Cornell, defeated W. M. Ballinger, Washington, 7-5, 6-3.  
D. P. Robinson Jr., Harvard, won by default from C. M. Shipway, Princeton.  
S. Adelstein, New York University, defeated W. McWayne, Massachusetts Tech, 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round  
A. Wilder, Yale, won by default from W. J. McIntosh, Pennsylvania.  
L. A. De Turenne, Harvard, defeated McNeill Drumwright, Texas, 6-3, 7-5, 6-6.  
W. Carver, Massachusetts Tech, defeated J. W. Dudley, Swarthmore, 7-5, 6-7, 12-10.

Fourth Round  
A. Wilder, Yale, defeated S. Adelstein, New York University, 6-2, 6-1.  
D. P. Robinson, Harvard, defeated W. J. Malley, Cornell, 6-3, 6-2.

Final Round  
A. Wilder, Yale, defeated D. P. Robinson, Harvard, 6-3, 6-2.

SHAMROCK TO MAKE MOST OF TIME AT HAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. ON BOARD STEAM YACHT VICTORIA, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—With eight sailing days left before she goes into dry dock for measurement, Shamrock IV from all outward appearances is not in the racing condition necessary if she expects to do her best against craft already in top notch form. For the first time she sailed Monday with full racing crew, her own men being augmented by half of the 23-meter ship's crew.

Thirty men sat along her rail, as in a light southeast breeze, with club

and jib topsail set, she tacked around the steam yacht Victoria off Sandy Hook Point. She showed speed in coming about, despite the obvious necessity of further work in perfecting the trim of her sails. W. E. Burton, her skipper, watched her from the dory, and it was announced that all of Wednesday would be used in working on her at anchor.

This reduces her sailing opportunities to seven days. A race with the 23-meter is planned for Tuesday. The challenger seems two or three weeks late in tuning up; buoy has been set in Horse Shoe Bay for Resolute.

A. G. Hannan, noted American amateur yachtsman, sailed on the challenger Monday. He is optimistic about her chances, although some time ago his opinion was all on the side of the Resolute. Tuesday Sir Thomas Lipton entertains on the Victoria the firemen who saved the challenger at City Point last winter.

CINCINNATI PLAY  
IN SECOND ROUND

Absence of Many of Those to Take Part in Western Tournament Hastens Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The first round in men's singles was nearly completed and the second round launched at the Cincinnati Tennis Club courts yesterday at the opening of the Western Singles and Western Sectional Doubles Championship tournaments. Owing to the failure of a number of local entrants to report, many of the visiting contestants were advanced to the second round by default the doubles. Matches probably will not be begun until Wednesday. Ladies' singles and doubles also will begin tomorrow. The entries in the women's event are confined almost entirely to Cincinnati players. Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago will arrive in time to play their singles matches Wednesday. It is planned to play the semifinals in singles and doubles Saturday and the finals Monday. The summary:

## WESTERN SECTIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Men's Singles—First Round  
Ray Kunkel, Cincinnati, defeated Harold Brown, Cincinnati, 1-6, 6-1.  
Paul Kunkel, Cincinnati, defeated E. C. Day, Cincinnati, 6-1, 6-3.  
L. Williams, Chicago, defeated C. Burton, Cincinnati, 6-1, 6-1.  
C. Gard, Hamilton, defeated H. Pugh, Cincinnati, 6-2, 6-2.  
S. G. Lowrie, Cincinnati, defeated B. Ekins, 6-1, 6-1.  
R. Ralston, Cincinnati, defeated W. Beaman, Cincinnati, by default.  
W. Hayes, Chicago, defeated E. F. McCallin, by default.  
C. Traill, Indianapolis, defeated A. C. Harris, Cincinnati, by default.  
L. Woodruff, Cincinnati, defeated H. Ganowitz, Cincinnati, by default.  
C. Epton, Hamilton, defeated E. Radway, Cincinnati, by default.  
A. Cheves, Cincinnati, defeated H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, by default.  
M. K. Lewis, Cincinnati, defeated M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, by default.  
J. Webber, Chicago, defeated O. Krusong, Cincinnati, by default.  
E. N. Wirthlin, Cincinnati, defeated N. Wright, Cincinnati, by default.  
A. Zimmerman, Cincinnati, defeated J. Sweeney, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky, by default.  
J. Moss, Glendale, defeated C. C. Dindwyer, Cincinnati, by default.  
J. Hennessy, Indianapolis, defeated R. Ives, Cincinnati, by default.  
F. Burns, Cincinnati, defeated O. Dunlap, Cincinnati, by default.  
H. C. Bartel, Cleveland, defeated H. Emery, Cincinnati, by default.  
Louis Kuhler, Cincinnati, defeated J. F. Smith, Cincinnati, by default.  
J. McKay, Indianapolis, defeated J. Kinney, by default.  
C. Carran, Cleveland, defeated I. Harris, Cincinnati, by default.  
P. Fulton, Hamilton, defeated F. Meadows, Cincinnati, by default.  
R. A. Holden, Cincinnati, defeated C. Mack, by default.  
L. Lunn, Chicago, defeated F. Frey, Cincinnati, by default.  
Don Pitton, Hamilton, defeated A. Chaves, Cincinnati, 6-0, 6-4.

## LOCAL PLAYERS WIN MOST TENNIS TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario. The eastern Canada lawn tennis tournament came to a close here Saturday night and with the exception of the mixed doubles, the honors in the various events fell to competitors from the local tennis clubs. In the mixed doubles, however, Miss Edith Signoryne of Boston and R. L. James of New York came face to face with Miss M. McDonald of Toronto and S. P. V. Bowen of Buffalo. After a hard-fought contest the former were returned winners, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2. The feature of the contest was the very fine driving of Miss Signoryne, the excellent lobbing of both Miss McDonald and James and the difficult smashes of Bowen.

In the men's open singles the final victory went to R. Baird of Toronto, who defeated W. L. Rennie of this city, 1-6, 6-2, 8-6. Both players, but Rennie particularly, retrieved many seemingly impossible shots.

In the finals of the men's open doubles the veterans R. A. Burns and J. A. Ross defeated Baird and Rennie, 6-7, 6-6, 6-1. The fine smashing of Ross and the clever cross-court drives of Burns featured.

The ladies' singles final brought together those two former opponents, Mrs. H. Bickle and Miss F. Best, who had won the right to play for the honors by their previous brilliant victories over Miss Signoryne and Miss Bancroft. Mrs. Bickle was returned the winner, 6-2, 6-4. This game was rather lacking in interest, owing to the fact that both ladies were extremely tired after their many previous hard games.

ATHLETICS END LOSING STREAK  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Philadelphia . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 7 6 10  
Washington . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 4

Batteries—Harris and Myatt, Perkins; Erickson, Snyder and Pichnich. Umpires—Friel and Dineen.

WHITE SOX MAKE MOST OF HITS  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 1 0 1 4 1 0 2 12 14  
Detroit . . . 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 5 14 4

Batteries—Clocette and Schalk; Ayers, Allen and Almsmith. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

ATHLETICS SIGN L. P. JONES  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—L. P. Jones '20, first baseman on the Harvard varsity baseball nine this spring, has signed a contract to play with the Philadelphia Athletics.

RECORD HOLDER  
VAULTS FINELY

F. K. Foss Wins First Place in Mid-West Olympic Games Qualification Trials at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Athletic Association qualified 22 athletes in the Mid-West Olympic trials on Stag Field Saturday. The Illinois Athletic Club was second, qualifying 10 men. The points were 65 for the C. C. A. and 30 for the I. A. A. C. Sixteen universities, colleges, and athletic clubs divided the remaining honors.

Two outstanding performances were those of F. K. Foss of the Chicago A. A. in the pole vault, and J. W. Ray of the Illinois A. C. in the one-mile run. Foss, who holds the world's record in the pole vault at 13ft. 3 9/16in., cleared the bar at 13ft. Saturday. In the one-mile run, Ray was given a close race for three-quarters of the distance by A. A. Schardt of the C. C. A. A. Ray won in 4m. 16s.

A previously unknown runner from Haskell Institute, A. Patasoni, an Indian, furnished the surprise of the meet by winning the 10,000-meter run in the last time of 33m. 36 3/4s. J. V. Scholz '20 of the University of Missouri, won the 100-yard dash, defeating H. P. Drew of Drake University, joint holder of the world's record in the century run. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri; H. P. Drew, Drake University, second; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third. Time—10s. 44.  
220-Yard Dash—Won by G. P. Massena, University of Missouri; H. P. Drew, Drake University, second; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, third. Time—21s. 44.  
440-Yard Dash—Won by R. S. Emery, Chicago A. A.; Lawrence Butler, University of Michigan, second; G. S. Bretnell, Cornell College, third. Time—49s. 88.  
880-Yard Dash—Won by Thomas Campbell, Yale University; P. M. Spink, Chicago A. A., second; R. E. Johnston, Des Moines College, third. Time—1m. 53s. 5.  
1,760-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Ray, Illinois A. C.; A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A., second; D. C. Stone, Illinois A. C., third. Time—4m. 16s.

5,000-Meter Run—Won by R. B. Watson, Kansas A. C.; C. P. Funder, Purdue University, second; W. J. Foreman, Chicago A. A., third. Time—15m. 48s. 10.  
10,000-Meter Run—Won by A. Patasoni, Haskell Institute; S. Christenson, Logan Square, second; G. H. Poble, Chicago A. A., third. Time—33m. 36 3/4s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Walter Smith, Chicago A. A.; W. B. Ames, Chicago A. A., second; A. J. Andrews, Chicago A. A., third. Time—15s. 44.  
440-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. Smart, Chicago A. A.; M. K. Patterson, Drake University, second; M. Burke, Illinois A. C., third. Time—1m. 15s. 44.

3,000-Meter Walk—Won by A. Zellar, Chicago A. A.; E. G. Malone, Cleveland A. C., second; L. Cox, Logan Square A. C., third. Time—14m. 41s. 44.

Running High Jump—Won by Solomon Butler, Dubuque, Iowa; Robert Strawn, Northwestern University, second; C. E. Jaquith, Chicago A. A., third. Distance—23ft. 9 1/2in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by D. P. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.; C. E. Jaquith, Chicago A. A., second; W. B. Overbee, University of Illinois, third. Distance—41ft. 8 1/2in.

Pole Vault—Won by F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A.; I. P. Gardner, St. Paul, second; E. K. Nourk, I. A. C., third. Height—13ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by A. M. Mucke, C. A. A., 45ft.; J. L. Bunt, University of Michigan, second, 42ft. 4 1/2in.; Sandfur, University of Kansas, third, 40ft. 9 1/2in.

Hammer Throw—Won by B. Bennett, Chicago A. A.; J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., second; K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A., third. Distance—155ft.

56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C.; McIntyre, unattached, second; O. R. Benson, Chicago A. A., third. Distance 31ft. 4 1/2in.

Discus Throw—Won by M. R. Husted, Chicago A. A.; E. N. Gilliam, Illinois A. C., second; A. M. Mucks, Chicago A. A., third. Distance 125ft. 6 1/2in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A.; M. Angier, Illinois A. C., second; R. F. Miller, Purdue University, third. Distance 182ft.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cleveland . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 26 31 461  
New York . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 5 7 10 1  
Chicago . . . 41 26 26 461  
Washington . . . 31 27 334  
Boston . . . 29 29 500  
St. Louis . . . 30 32 484  
Detroit . . . 21 41 329  
Philadelphia . . . 18 47 266

RESULTS MONDAY  
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 4.  
Chicago 18, Detroit 6.  
Philadelphia 4, Washington 2.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at New York.  
Cleveland at St. Louis.  
Chicago at Detroit.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM ST. LOUIS  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cleveland . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 7 13 1  
St. Louis . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 4 10 3

Batteries—Cveteskie and O'Neill; Rotherson, Burwell and Billings. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

ATHLETICS END LOSING STREAK  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Philadelphia . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 7 6 10  
Washington . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 4

Batteries—Harris and Myatt, Perkins; Erickson, Snyder and Pichnich. Umpires—Friel and Dineen.

WHITE SOX MAKE MOST OF HITS  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 1 0 1 4 1 0 2 12 14  
Detroit . . . 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 5 14 4

Batteries—Clocette and Schalk; Ayers, Allen and Almsmith. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

ATHLETICS SIGN L. P. JONES  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—L. P. Jones '20, first baseman on the Harvard varsity baseball nine this spring, has signed a contract to play with the Philadelphia Athletics.

BRITISH PONY  
POLO STARTS

England Draws With Hurlingham in First of the International Test Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office. LONDON, England.—The English polo season has well begun, though its commencement was delayed a week owing to the state of the grounds.

The chief playing pitches are at Roehampton, Hurlingham and Ranelagh; but there are also private grounds in existence where the game is being very keenly practiced. So great is the desire to play on the London club grounds that special arrangements are being made to play matches early in the morning and Earl Beatty and Mr. Winston Churchill have already taken advantage of the facilities afforded, while others who play regularly with the famous teams are well under way preparing themselves for the cup struggles and for the international trial games.

The first of the trials has already been held between a team representing England and one representing Hurlingham, and the result, a draw of 7 goals each, proves that there is material available for the selection committee who are looking forward to the time when the international contests with the United States will be resumed in 1921. The England side was composed of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Ralston, No. 1; Maj. F. B. Hurdall, No. 2; Maj. F. W. Barrett, No. 3; and Maj. V. N. Lockett, back. Opposing them was a team of Old Cantabs, representing the Hurlingham club, and consisting of Sir J. Ramaden, No. 1; Maj. I. Buxton, No. 2; Lord Wodehouse, No. 3; and Maj. J. F. Harrison, back. W. S. Buckmaster was unable to play for the Old Cantabs, and Major Harrison was a deputy, even though a very satisfactory one.

In addition to the fare provided by the international trial game, the cup ties drew a good number of spectators during the first month of the 13 weeks season. The Social Club's Cup is being competed for, and the Whitney Cup competition was also begun at Roehampton. The Bath Club, the Cavalry Club, Swillington Moreton House, Bucks Club, the Automobile Club and the Argentine team are among the sides who have already competed or who contemplate taking part in polo cup ties this season. The Scouts, the Foxhunters, Cowdray Park and the Pilgrims have also been before the eye of the spectator.

Great improvements have been made on the grounds of the London clubs and particularly is this the case at Hurlingham. The season has been slightly curtailed by the state of the grounds, but they have very quickly recovered and the surfaces are excellent. There is every indication that they will be subjected to a great deal of wear and tear for the enthusiasm for the game amongst the services is in no way slackening in spite of the initial difficulties in regard to ponies.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati . . . 33 26 355  
St. Louis . . . 29 29 540  
Brooklyn . . . 31 29 517  
Chicago . . . 32 30 516  
Pittsburgh . . . 28 28 500  
Boston . . . 27 28 491  
New York . . . 23 23 468  
Philadelphia . . . 25 36 410

RESULTS MONDAY  
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 5.  
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.  
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 2 (first game).  
New York 18, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY  
Brooklyn at Boston.  
New York at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

REDS ARE VICTORIOUS  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati . . . 0 2 0 4 0 0 2 5 7 10 1  
St. Louis . . . 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 5 13 1

Batteries—Sallee and Allen; Goodwin, Sherdell, North and Clemens. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CUBS DOWN PITTSBURGH TWICE  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 2 5 7 10 1  
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 8 0

Batteries—Tyler and O'Farrell; Adams, Watson and Haeffner. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 5 6 2  
Pittsburgh . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 11 2

Batteries—Carter and Daly; Hamilton, Ponder and Haeffner. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BOSTON WINS OUT IN EIGHTH  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 6 0  
Brooklyn . . . 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 6 1

Batteries—McQuillan and O'Neill; Gowdy, Mammoux and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

GIANTS OVERWHELM OPPONENTS  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York . . . 0 0 3 7 0 0 4 0 4 18 20 1  
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 11 2

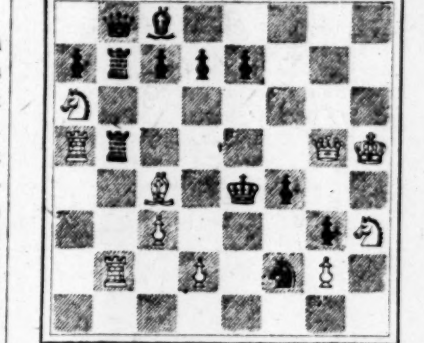
Batteries—Neft and Smith; Meadows, Welnert, Betts and Truesdell. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.

MATHEY STATE CHAMPION  
NEW YORK, New York.—Dean Mathey, former Princeton University lawn tennis player, won the state championship in singles Sunday by defeating R. S. Stoddard, former Yale varsity tennis captain, in the title round, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

MISS BALLIN WINS TITLE  
NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Florence Ballin won the New Jersey state women's lawn tennis championship on the courts of the Orange Tennis Club, Orange, New Jersey, Sunday, by defeating Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6-4, 7-5.

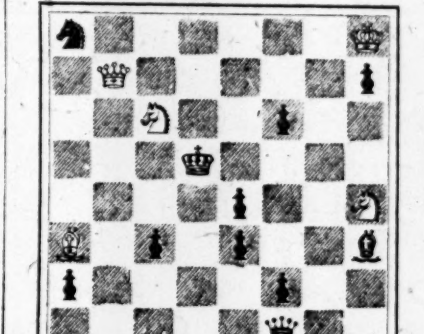
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 171  
By Frank Janet  
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Black Pieces 12



White Pieces 10  
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 172  
By J. Pospisil  
Black Pieces 11

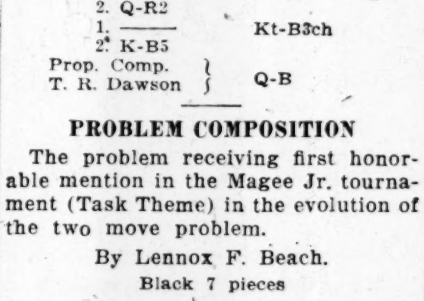


White Pieces 5  
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 169. K-K3 P-B4  
No. 170. 1. K-K4 2. Q-B3ch Kt-R3ch  
1. K-B3 2. Q-K3ch Threat  
1. Q-R2 2. K-B5 Kt-B3ch  
Prop. Comp. T. R. Dawson

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
The problem receiving first honorable mention in the Magee Jr. tournament (Task Theme) in the evolution of the two move problem.

By Lennox F. Beach.  
Black 7 pieces



White 6 pieces  
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES  
New York is planning a tournament to be held July 7 to 22 at Atlantic City. Marshall, Janowski, Hodges, Sharp and Newell S. Banks have signified their intention to enter. Communications should be addressed to Robert Raubitschek, care of Manhattan Chess Club, New York, New York.

Reports from the United States show the effort to have Paul Morphy's birthday (June 22) celebrated as a huge success. Tournaments were reported by clubs in many states and an exceptionally large program was furnished by President John F. Barry of the Boston, Massachusetts, Chess Club, who fostered the plan. In the feature event, the rapid transit tournament, a most popular victory was scored by

NEW CLIMBING RECORD  
PORT JERVIS, New York.—The motor-cycle hill climbing championship of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey was won here by A. Terpenning of New York City, who set a new record of 10 1/2s. for the annual 900-foot climb up Rytown Mountain. The previous record was 13s.

UNITED STATES POLO VICTORY  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The United States Army polo team which will represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Antwerp won the Novices Cup this afternoon by defeating the Fox Hunters, Ranelagh Club. The score was 9 goals to 5.

YOUNGSTROM TO COACH  
HANOVER, New Hampshire.—A. F. Youngstrom of Waltham, Massachusetts, star guard on the 1919 Dartmouth eleven, has accepted a position as coach of the Amherst College team, according to an announcement made here.

BOSTON PLAYER IS ELIMINATED  
R. N. Williams 2d, Meets Defeat at the Hands of Mavrogordato, But His Compatriots Win

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WIMBLEDON, England (Monday).—Singles in which United States players participated were played in the Royal Tennis Championship here today, opposition being provided by a South African, a Greek, and an Australian. On the single court C. S. Garland Jr. defeated C. R. Blackbeard 3 sets to 1. South Africa has now no representative in the men's singles.

Elsewhere, W. T. Tilden 2d, was having a hard fight with Randolph Lycett. Tilden was by no means as brilliant as usual, but eventually won, 3 sets to 1, after a long struggle in the last set which only ended after 12 games.

R. N. Williams 2d, alone of the United States representatives, was eliminated. T. M. Mavrogordato, defeating him in an uninteresting match, 3 sets to 1. Williams served many double faults and neither player was impressive. The last British representative, Wilford, was knocked out by Zeno Shimidzu, of Japan, 3 sets to love; and the stage was cleared for the semi-finals, in which W. T. Tilden 2d meets Garland and Shimidzu meets Mavrogordato.

There were two doubles matches, between France and England in the one and between the United States and South Africa in the other. In the former, after a level game, Max Decugis and J. Brugnon defeated Hillary and Ogntunbull, 3 sets to love; in the latter, W. M. Johnston and Tilden—never unduly extended—defeated L. Raymond and C. L. Winslow, 3 sets to love. Other results were: Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Mrs. Lensk in the 50-round ladies' singles; Miss Elizabeth Ryan went through unopposed, and Mrs. Parton defeated Mrs. Satterthwaite.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.  
Daylight-saving time out of Boston.  
METROPOLITAN LINE  
To NEW YORK  
All the way by Water Through CAPE COD CANAL  
Steamers Leaving India Wharf, Atlantic Ave., Daily (Including Sunday) at 8 P. M.

BANGOR LINE  
Sailings Every Day Except Sundays  
From India Wharf at 6 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Portland, Belfast, Bucksport and Bangor.  
Saturdays only for Seaport and Winterport. Steamers leaving Boston connect at Rockland for North Haven, Stonington, So. West Harbor, North East Harbor, Seal Harbor, Bar Harbor, Dark Harbor, Eggemoggin, So. Brookville, Sargentville, Deer Isle and Brooklin.  
Steamers leaving Boston Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays connect at Rockland for So. Brooklin and Bluehill.

PORTLAND  
Leave Central Wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.  
INTERNATIONAL LINE



A WONDERFUL WING  
FOR AERIAL FLIGHT

New Handley Page Wing for Aeroplanes Is Simple and Effective, but Its Adoption Calls for Structural Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England—Once the secret of the new Handley Page wing is mastered, the simplicity and effectiveness of the innovation brings to one's mind the "Magnificat" and the "Castell gull-wing curve" of Mr. Kipling's story "With the Night Mail." There were thousands of students of aeronautics who had given up all idea of any startling practical discovery. To them it seemed that little more remained to be discovered, and that this merely related to insignificant refinements of existing wing-sections. There were not wanting experts who said the next great step, if ever there should be one, must be a revolution in engine design.

It is not yet permitted to reveal the nature of the Handley Page discovery. So far, it is understood, it is not the subject of a patent. At any rate, it is the result of years of research, in which Mr. Handley Page himself has been the chief worker. Others certainly, including the writer, have had intuitions in the same direction, and have carried out model tests, but Mr. Handley Page has succeeded where they failed.

## Fundamental Change of Outlook

The discovery means a great deal to flying. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to overstate its importance. But that does not mean this year will see the full realization. It entails big and many changes of which only the beginning will become visible in the next twelve months.

The improvement can be applied to any type of wing extant, but its application entails such increased carrying capacity that important alterations would have to be made to almost every part of the machine. That being so—and such alterations impossible to design without careful stress calculations—it will certainly be found preferable to re-design the whole machine. Re-designing will be necessary for an even more important reason: the aeronautical engineer's conception of the flying machine's capabilities is completely changed by it, and the aeroplane of the near future will, therefore, not be a slight modification of present types, it will be a new expression of aeronautical science. A two-seater machine will be a small inexpensive vehicle with a low-power motor. A big passenger bus will be capable of seating more passengers for the same area of wing, carry more petrol, and travel faster.

Yet another important change in the type of machine is forecasted. The Handley Page improvement synchronizes with the development of the big load, thick-section, internal bracing wing, and with all metal construction. The Handley Page wing, load for load, can be of relatively small span. The result is that the monoplane will inevitably, for certain purposes, come into use. The designer having the new wing to work with, is confronted by numerous problems and alternative compromises. He will use up some of the new advantages for securing a lower landing speed and quicker "get away." This means not only increased safety, but reduced overhead charges. Who Will Profit?

Another item that will appeal to a critical business world is the reduction of petrol consumption for a given transport job. That is, for the carriage of a ton over a given distance less power will be used up than on present machines. The economy may take the form of smaller engines, or it may mean the carrying of a bigger load with the same power as now employed.

A few reflections on the general situation occur. One is the value of the new wing to its discoverer. Will Mr. Handley Page charge a royalty to all who use it? Will the government demand exclusive control? This latter suggestion cannot for a moment be entertained; for the value of the wing must be immediately worked out, and the flying of the new machines begin. The pilots will have to accustom themselves, among other things, to the greater speed-range, and the smaller aerodromes made possible. Meanwhile, it is known that investigators in Germany and France are not on the trail, and, since many people know the secret, it cannot be confined to Great Britain with the idea that it should only be used to give a great military advantage in war. The right view is that aircraft fully developed are more likely to be a preventive than a precipitator of war.

## AMERICAN EDITORS' WELCOME IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Guests of the Canadian National Railways, 140 members of the National Editorial Association of the United States recently spent some days in the Maritime Provinces and have now gone on to Quebec and Ontario on the "Million Dollar Special" placed at their disposal by the railway system. The party arrived at Yarmouth by steamer from Boston and were formally welcomed to Nova Scotia by the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Works and Mines in the Nova Scotia Government. A day was spent in the Annapolis Valley—the Land of Evangeline—and at Halifax, the Hon. McCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor, and the

Hon. George H. Murray, Prime Minister of the Province, took part in functions given in honor of the visitors. Two days were spent in the coal and steel fields of Pictou County and Cape Breton, and at Sydney the members of the party were guests of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the chief unit in the new half-billion steel and coal and shipping consolidation, the British Empire Steel Corporation, and at a civic luncheon. During a sail on the Bras d'Or Lakes a stop was made at Beinn Bhreagh, the estate of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, where exhibition flights were given by the hydroplane which Dr. Bell has been perfecting.

At Charlottetown the party was entertained by Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon at a reception at Government House. In New Brunswick Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley was one of the chief speakers at a banquet tendered the visitors and at Fredericton an official welcome was extended on behalf of the provincial government by the Hon. Walter E. Foster, the Prime Minister.

At all of the public gatherings speakers representing the hosts and speakers representing the guests united in the expression of gratitude for the cordial relations which have existed for so long between Canada and the United States and of desire for the continuance of those relations. Speaking at Sydney, E. A. Allbright, of the Gallatin News, Gallatin, Tennessee, the retiring president of the association, urged strongly the perpetuation of warm friendship between the two countries. "The United States," he said, "has all the territory it wants, all the problems it wants. It does not desire to add to its territory. So far as problems are concerned, it desires to work out its problems in the way that will be best for itself and be of the most service. The League of Nations is still an open question in our country, but knowing our people as I do and the press of our country as I do, I know that I speak the prevailing sentiment when I declare that we desire to continue the league of friendship with your country close and warm."

## CANADA TO USE OIL BURNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—For the first time in the history of St. Lawrence River shipping, oil burners will be added to the Atlantic passenger service. It is announced by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services that the former German liner Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, which has been refitted at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, will make her first sailing under Canadian management on July 14 from Liverpool and her first Canadian sailing on July 28 from Quebec. She has been some months in the shipbuilding yards and has been converted into an oil burner. This new addition to the St. Lawrence service is of 17,000 tonnage and was formerly in the New York service flying the North German Lloyd's flag. She is different from the Canadian liners in the large number of single cabins for first class passengers.

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## UNSTABLE OFFICE OF CHINA'S PREMIER

Chin Yun-peng Has Been Granted Leave of Absence, and Admiral Sah Has Been Appointed the Acting Premier

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The position of the Premier, Chin Yun-peng, has been unstable almost since he assumed office nine months ago. His chief qualification for his high promotion was that he was not an intense partisan; but in actual administration of his duties this has proved to be a handicap. It was hoped that he would be able to reconcile his differences between the Anfu Party and its opponents who are split into several small groups. He has shown that this is an impossible task.

### The Cabinet

The Premier did not confine his choice of ministers to the ranks of the controlling Anfuites, but selected the best men whom he could find without reference to their party affiliations. His cabinet was meant to be a "Cabinet of Talents" rather than a "Cabinet of Partisans"—a distinction which was much emphasized by his supporters when he took office.

Only three of the ministers selected were strong partisans. These were the Minister of Communications, Tzeng, the Minister of Justice, Chu, and the Minister of Finance, Li Shao-hou. They were in a minority at all times, but their recalcitrancy has succeeded in blocking the Premier at every step. When they did not agree with a proposed line of action these three men remained away from cabinet meetings and they were always supported by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chen Lu. When additional pressure was needed they sent in their resignations and thus forced the Premier to choose the man before him no possibility of securing the approval of Parliament of any new candidates to take their places as long as the parliamentary majority was in the control of the Anfu Party.

### Anfu Tactics

As an instance of the way in which the struggle between political parties delayed urgent action, the course of the Cabinet in reference to the Shantung question may be cited. On January 19 of this year the Japanese Government sent a polite note to the Chinese Government stating that it had taken over the German rights and privileges in Shantung in accordance with the provisions of the Versailles Treaty and that it desired to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty and notes of May 25, 1915, under which Japan had promised to return Shantung to China. The Premier, who is a native of Shantung province, asked for the opinion of his colleagues in the Cabinet and also of the leading men of the country in all parties and in all walks of life. All were agreed that no "direct negotiations" should be opened with Japan on the basis of the Paris Treaty provisions or on those of the 1915 Treaty. The obvious thing to do was to reply to Japan that as long as she based her restoration of Shantung upon the two treaties, China was unable to enter into negotiations even though these might be for her apparent benefit. She had not signed the Paris Treaty and had only agreed to the 1915 Treaty after Japanese bayonets had been dangled before her eyes, and she took her first opportunity at the Peace Conference to announce that she does not consider the forcibly obtained Treaty of 1915 to be valid and binding.

### Estimate of the Premises

A note from the Chinese Government to the above effect would have elicited the sympathy of the world, but the Anfu members of the Cabinet blocked any action. On April 26, Japan presented a second note and asked for a prompt reply. This was drafted to the satisfaction of the Premier and the President, but every time it was submitted to the cabinet small changes were suggested which would hold the reply over till the next meeting. The only reason for this was that the Anfu members of the cabinet did not wish the Premier to get the credit of this action, which is so generally supported throughout the whole country. The proposed reply was satisfactory, but the Premier must not be allowed to acquire the prestige of having sent it. He was placed in such a position that nothing remained for him but to resign, and this he did on the 14th.

A military man from his youth, Premier Chin received a good classical education. He is a graduate of the Pei-yang Military Academy, and this fact makes him a persona grata to the military men, most of whom, now in high positions, are also graduates of this academy. He has never been considered a man of especial mark, but rather as a safe, reliable leader. It was hoped that he would prove to be a link between the military and civil authorities; he would have justified this hope if he had not been bound hand and foot by the intrigues of politicians. He held concurrently the post of Minister of War and thus kept his standing in the army.

### Will He Come Back?

Mr. Chin has been granted a leave of absence and the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Sah, has been appointed acting premier. This is only an easy way of disguising the fact that the present Premier will not again take up office. However political currents flow and ebb so rapidly in these troublous times in China that new combinations may be made by which

the resigning Premier may be restored to office. One thing is certain and that is Admiral Sah is only a stop-gap. The Premier was in favor of China's welcoming the formation of a consortium of American, British, French and Japanese bankers with which China could deal in making any future loans. The Anfu Party was at first cool toward Mr. Lamont's scheme and later came out in open opposition without any other apparent reason than that it was against anything that the Premier favored. Liang Shih-yi showed that he would not consent to any dealings with the consortium and Liang is the leading spirit of the financial side of China's Government though he holds no office. Tuan Ch'i-jui was also an opponent of the consortium. The devious methods of these two sinister figures probably made more trouble for the consortium than the slowness of the Japanese to agree to the terms of the three western members of the group.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Action of Prohibition Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Institutional and industrial managements have many problems in common which may be solved through cooperation and conference, in the opinion of Burdette C. Lewis, Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, of New Jersey, speaking at a recent conference in this city, and prohibition is one of the most important factors in these questions, he emphasized.

"For several years," he said, "investigators have reported that the onset of prohibition in any of our states reduces the Monday morning lineup of drunkards, petty offenders, and the number of persons sent to jails or hospitals to sober up or to think over the folly of brawls, petty assaults, and petty thefts. For several years there has been a steady decrease of alcoholics treated at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and at the state and county hospitals in New York State and New Jersey. The decrease is probably evidence that the agitation for temperance, which preceded national prohibition, bore much fruit. The Commissioner of Public Welfare of the city of New York stated that he did not know what he should do with his depopulated institutions and now he is trying to find space to take care of his large increase in the number of those suffering from the use of poor whisky."

"Figures in the census of the county jails, workhouses and penitentiaries show a total of 14,201 inmates in 30 county institutions during the period from February, 1918, to July, 1919, inclusive. For the period from August, 1919, to January, 1920, inclusive, the figures in the census of the same institutions show a population of 10,634 inmates. In other words, there has been a net decrease in the population of the New Jersey county jails, workhouses and penitentiaries of approximately 25 per cent. The only exception is in the case of Atlantic County, where there has been an increase in the population of approximately 16 per cent. The sheriff of Atlantic County stated that the figures in the census of the Atlantic jail for the month of June to November can be attributed to the increase of the transient population in Atlantic County during the summer, when a large number of persons are committed for various crimes. After the season, he stated, normal conditions prevail and the number of inmates is considerably reduced."

The highest percentages of decrease in jail population statistics, Commissioner Lewis said, ranged, in the various counties, from .54 to .96 per cent. "The consensus of opinion as to the cause of decrease of population of 15 jails in 11 counties in New Jersey as expressed by the sheriffs and wardens of the respective institutions, shows prohibition to be the principal factor. The heads of 12 jails out of 15 stated that prohibition was unquestionably a cause of decrease in their institutional population. Among the other reasons cited by sheriffs and wardens of county jails 'prosperous times' was given as the reason for the prevailing decrease in three cases. 'Increased court penalties,' 'normal trend,' 'scarcity of labor,' 'police efficiency,' and 'absence of non-resident aliens' were other reasons given by different heads of five county jails, for the decrease in census during the six-months period from August, 1919, to January, 1920, inclusive, as compared with the previous six-months period from February, 1919, to July, 1919, inclusive. In the case of 13 jails in seven counties, no reasons for the prevailing decrease were given."

### ALBERTA'S MINING CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—In connection with the new mining contract which will be in operation for the next two years, a basic agreement subject to a referendum vote of the coal miners of Alberta and eastern British Columbia, also the ratification by the members of the Western Canada Coal Operators Association, has been arrived at by the subcommittee of operators and men. This committee spent three weeks in negotiating the new scale. The matter will be submitted to the miners as a body, and to the operators, and if approved, a special committee of three from each side will complete the whole agreement on the basis outlined by the subcommittee. The new scale calls for increases of 27 per cent over the October scale, and an increase of 24 per cent on contract work. These increases will include the 27 per cent on the high cost of living scale of 92 cents which will add \$1.17 to each day's work. The increases will be retroactive to April 1 of this year.

## NEED OF A GENERAL STAFF FOR LABOR

British Congress Felt to Be Out of Keeping With New Train of Thought—Defects of Parliamentary Committee

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Very little has been heard recently of the proposal, hailed with such loud acclamation after the railway strike in the autumn, to form a general staff for labor; but now there has been a revival of interest, and it is announced that the co-ordination subcommittee, which was appointed to consider the details, has already considered the matter, and a definite scheme will be placed before the Trade Union Congress when it meets at Portsmouth in September. It will rest with the congress to decide as to the final method for making the trade union movement more efficient, and for facilitating methods for dealing with emergencies.

The decision of the congress to form a general staff was the material expression of a discontent that has been accumulating for many years. Sentiment and an overweening spirit of charity has prevented the congress from undertaking a general overhaul of the complete edifice; not only is it felt that the methods, constitution and purpose of the congress is out of keeping with the new train of thought, but that the personnel of the parliamentary committee in the main are quite unable to march with the times.

### Want of Imagination

This feeling was strengthened during the railway strike crisis, as the want of imagination on the part of the parliamentary committee, emphasized, when, what should have been accomplished by C. W. Bowerman, M. P., and his colleagues, was undertaken by Ernest Bevin, Robert Williams, Harry Gosling and Frank Hodges, all members of the Triple Alliance, and all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Gosling, usually regarded as young men and wild. To the committee which sprang out of the efforts of these men is due the credit of bringing to an end in eight or nine days a strike that might have gone on for weeks.

The chief merit of the innovation lay in the fact that intervention on the part of trade union leaders not directly concerned broke down a none the less stupid policy because actuated by a code of honor, that of no interference in other people's quarrels. In the last analysis all strikes are the community's concern, but a complete dislocation of the means of transport more especially so. So the revolutionaries of the propaganda platform became responsible diplomatists when faced with the grim realities of the struggle, and all that it spelt for the "bottom dogs." It was a lesson that the British trade unionists were not long in learning; the subject was the dominating feature of discussion in Labor circles for weeks. The how and the wherefore was the difficulty.

Obviously the parliamentary committee was the correct and proper body to set up a general staff; obviously, too, if the former were not to lose what prestige that remains to them, there could be no other body who might usurp their powers and position in the trade union world, and to whom they would be subservient; then the constitution of the parliamentary committee must be amended so as to admit of its acting as a general staff. This is how Labor in general, and the parliamentary committee in particular, has been looking at the question, and explains somewhat the cause of delay in formulating the proposals.

### Two Supporting Schools

In regard to its functions there are two schools supporting the idea, and for diametrically opposed reasons. Mr. Gosling, for instance, contends that as all the forces of capital act together, Labor must do likewise, through the medium of a general staff. He insists that it must be controlled democratically, and its purpose will not be to call strikes but to assist in times of dispute. The chairman of the Transport Workers Federation has been too long in the movement not to know where the present tendency and temper of the advanced wing is likely to lead to. He has seen how too frequently, during the last decade, the passions of men have urged on to the streets tens of thousands of men, despite the advice and protests of their leaders.

If "mass action" is to be the final arbitrament for the adjustment of industrial differences; if the railwaymen, the transport workers, the miners, the engineers are to be implicated, then the marching orders must come from and with the authority of the general staff, and only after the latter have ascertained by a democratically conducted ballot vote of the rank and file, with a full knowledge of the facts before them, their wishes in the matter.

### Beneficial Influence Expected

There is no doubt that such a body would have a beneficial influence in both directions, by steadying the irresponsibles on the one hand, and by influencing the unscrupulous among employers on the other. Without in the slightest degree wishing to hurt the susceptibilities of the parliamentary committee, unless the personnel is very considerably changed, the present committee, although strengthened last year, has neither sufficient courage, strength nor imagination to undertake the task.

A strong parliamentary committee or general staff would be the finest instrument for combating the irresponsible unofficial strike movements which

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were the dominating features of British labor during the latter half of the war. These came into existence chiefly through the apathy, indifference and general "out of touchness" with modern working class thought, and once having dominated the situation continued to hold sway.

There are others, of course, who cheerfully look forward to the formation of a general staff for entirely different reasons to Mr. Gosling. To them it opens up a glorious opportunity of placing all unions in a position for concerted action by all workers, when and wherever any cause, just or otherwise, presents itself. It would come in pretty useful, too, in influencing Parliament in regard to the policy in the Fiji Isles, which, according to the best authorities, is contrary to all accepted notions of democracy.

### ST. LAWRENCE RIVER OCEAN OUTLET ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Demands of 14 western states for an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence River will be crystallized at a meeting here July 22 to 24, to be known as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide Water Congress. Plans are under way to make this the largest and most impressive demonstration of the sentiment for the ocean-way yet held in the United States. Between 1000 and 1500 delegates are expected. States which will be represented by large delegations include Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and Nebraska.

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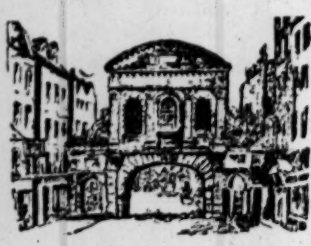
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## MISS BLANCHE BATES

It is important, too, to know one's character intimately. The limits of the play are not half enough. Sometimes the author can help by telling of the conception of the character. Possibly he has a discarded act, or even

"The Betrothal," by Maeterlinck, is presented in London under the stage direction of Mr. Granville Barker. Mr. Ian Hay is writing the book, a musical comedy to a score by Mr. Ivan Caryll. Mr. Reginald Somville has composed music for an operetta version of Robertson's "David Garrick."

But the movement towards simplicity thus begun by Gémier, who died to realize his original intention, was taken up by Jacques Copeau, the little art theater much frequented by Americans and British artists and called the Vieux-Colombier. He determined to sweep away the conventional notions about staging. He has produced in rapid succession a number of plays, some of them revivals, some of them specially written for this theater, and he has been called a superb director. The most notable of the new pieces is "Le Paquebot Fantôme," by Charles Vildrac. Of the new plays may be cited a new French version of Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale"—a play which was unfamiliar to French audiences—and Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Copeau simplifies, simplifies, simplifies, until the scenery has practically

Hotspur's camp in which the details of the coming struggle were depicted by the light of torches carried by mail-clad warriors. The audience laughed most heartily at the scene in which Falstaff reviews his ragged army. Indeed the audience made no secret of its preference for the Falstaff scenes over historical ones. The undergraduates, taken as a

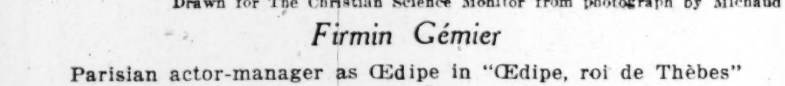
Young actors have sighed to us, for now, over the docking of their ready too small salaries, when the manager had found his player masquerading "in front." That such prohibitory clauses are still found in theatrical contracts shows the general feeling in the profession that the barrier which time has erected be-

on as Helena, Miss Mary Sumner as Irmia, Mr. Rupert Harvey as Lyander and Mr. Frank Darch as Demetrius—all spoke their beautiful lines well, and played with earnestness and sincerity, though they might have put a little more into the big quarrel scene. Mr. Rupert Harvey, in particular, needs to broaden his gesture, and bring more dignity into his movements. He gave one the impression that he had played a playing character of comedy, and was trying to avoid being funny. This fault lowered the value of his Lyander, which, of course, should be played absolutely straight. Miss Mattie Block was a rather girlish Puck, and her business at present lacks variety; but she, and the same may be said of the fairy King and Queen, made up of freshness and intelligent good will, what they lacked in technical experience, their audiences, it is understood, though not very large, have been

Individualized acting would be out of place in such a play as this. The essential is that the action should be true to type. Miss Marie Löhr, as the Comtesse, and Mr. Leslie Faber, as the Comte, rendered to perfection the nineteenth century idea of the ancient régime. They were both disdainful and restrained emotionally, and yet swooning; and he ironical and imperturbable, only to be moved by an infraction of the peculiar code of honor of the time.

The only departure from type was supplied by Mr. Lauri de Frece, as the Chevalier, whom he played in a manner which he has made famous in musical comedy. With his bantam strut, his tangled tongue, and his affectively fluttered eyelids, he seemed to have come from another less formal age; one reminiscent of when Knights Were Bold." But for this relief one was not unthankful.

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Farces  
Ever  
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## Oh! the Blithe Breeze

Oh the blithe breeze of the west, blowing sweet from the far-away land, bowing the grass heavy-headed, thick crowding, so slender and proud! Oh the warm sea sparkling over with waves by the swift wind fanned! Oh the wide sky crystal clear, with bright islands of delicate cloud! . . .

—Celia Thaxter.

## Nature and Art in Italy

Who would demand an austere, unending route 'twixt Sorrento and Amalfi instead of the white road that winds and winds round that great amphitheater of the hills, doubling on itself as in a mountain duet, and circumvolving again and yet again, till the interlarded melody of peaks becomes a great choral burst, and all the hills sing as in the psalmist, crag answering crag! Do you grow impatient when chasms yawn at your feet and to skirt them the road turns inland half a mile, bringing you back on the other side of the chasm, as to your mere starting-point? . . .

What is this haste to arrive? Give me to walk and walk those high paths hung 'twixt mountain and sea: the green wild grass, with its dots of daisy and dandelion; cactus and asphodel overhanging from the mountain-side, figs, olives, vines, sloping in terraced patches to the sea, which through bronze leafy tunnels shows blue and sparkling at the base of constricted cliffs. A woman's singing comes up from the green and gray tangle of gnarled trunks, and mingles with the sweet piping of the birds. A brown man moves amid the furrows. A sylbil issues from a pass, leaning on her staff, driving a pair of goats, her head swathed in a great white handkerchief. I see that the Italian painters have copied their native landscape as well as their fellow men and women, though they pictured Palestine or Hellas or the land of Faery. . . . The painters found these effects to hand, springing from the structure of cities set upon ridges, as in a humble smithy of Siena whose entrance is in a street, but whose back, giving upon a sheer precipice, admits the wide purple landscape. . . . Such pictures Italy makes for us not only from interiors, but from wayside peep-holes, from clefts in the rock or gaps in the greenery. The country, dark with cypresses or gleaming with domes and campaniles, every-

where composes itself into a beautiful harmony; one needs not eye-points of vantage. The peep-hole simply fixes one's point of view, frames the scene in one's horizon of vision, and suggests by its enhancement of nature the true task of Art in unifying a sprawling chaos of phenomena. And if to disengage the charm of space, Raphael and Perugino and Francia and even Mariotto Albertinelli make such noble use of the arch, was it not that its lovely limitation and definition of the landscape had from early Roman antiquity been revealed to Architecture? Arches and perspectives of arches, cloisters and colonnades, were weaving a rhythm of space round the artists in their daily walks. Where nature was beautiful and Art was second nature, the poets in paint were made as well as born. . . . —From "Italian Fantasies," by Israel Zangwill.

## In a Great Quiet

Perhaps you remember the house, a little remote from the Avenue and its approaches, in that part of the town which is now the fashionable centre, but was then on the edge of a wood, a house sitting high on its terraces, half covered with honeysuckles green all winter, and half hidden by its hedges.

Here Miss Veronica and her sister lived, entrenched not only behind their hedges, but behind a respectability that took small note of new people and affairs; and as some trees find sustenance in the decay of their roots, they nourished themselves upon past grandeur. Administrations came and administrations went; they passed like ephemera before Miss Veronica and Miss Sedley. In forty years they had not thought it worth while to attend a President's levee, or to enter the White House at all. The Capitol had blown up the bubble of its mighty dome unvisited by them. The Civil War had surged over the country, scarcely causing them a heart-throb. When Early made his raid upon the borders of the town they only smiled to hear of it; they were Southern ladies, and safe in any event. Soldiers marched and countermarched in street and avenue—they only bowed their blinds and sat farther back in their parlors. Milly and Hark became free people; the country rocked with jubilation and blazed with banners; so far as they were conscious of it they regarded it as a part of the latter-day ruin. A President was impeached; it did not signify; the new Presidents were like children playing with crowns and sceptres. As nearly as possible time and the march of nations stood still that Miss Veronica Sidney and her sister Sedley might pass.

The income of these old gentlemen was very small, consisting of the rents of certain houses, sometimes paid and sometimes not, and it was now smaller than ever since under the new system of street improvement some of the houses had simply been swallowed in the abyss of the betterments. But their needs were very small also. They changed the fashion of their garments but little; one wax candle burned a long while; and the best part of the table was its thin old silver. . . . They paid wages now to Milly, small ones, but none at all to Hark, who waited at table and on the door, and had his satisfaction in it; and the two old slaves, beaming and content, said nothing about the fact that they were much better off than their mistresses, having long ago squatted on some vacant lots, and having now sold out for an independence. Milly went home every evening, and came back every morning. And with Milly came half a dozen little pickaninnies in every size and shape who played all day on the brick floor of the great kitchen or in the area behind it, and who were fed at no particular cost on potatoes and gravy. Hark did the marketing and whatever might become a man; and if now and then dainties appeared on the table, the ladies only thought how apt Hark was at getting the money's worth, and never dreamed that it was Hark's money.

So Miss Veronica's and Miss Sedley's days went by in a great quiet. They had a few friends, somewhat like themselves, with whom they exchanged visits. . . . They now and then read a newspaper, but with the air of holding it with a pair of tongs. They regarded a woman who wrote for the papers as false to her sex; an interviewer was somewhat less reprehensible than a house-breaker perhaps; and they associated suffrage in their minds with divorce, and regarded them both as scandals, for mention of which, were it necessary to allude to them, you lowered your voice. Their contempt for the North, its fasts and feasts and people, were inbred, but was not active, the subject being too remote to concern them. They looked askance at the employment of women in the Treasury; and they took almost as much care not to brush their skirts against a Treasury girl as against a play-actress, as they called it—a person who represented to them an unknown quantity, not exactly human, but allied to the powers of evil. And . . . they did endless cross-stitch with crewels on canvas, and some beautiful tambour-work on muslin. —From "Old Washington," by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

## Cowper and the Bees

Sept. 18, 1784.

My dear Friend—Following your good example, I lay before me a sheet of my largest paper. It was this morning fair and unblemished, but I have begun to blot it, and having begun, am not likely to cease till I have spoiled it. I have sent you many a sheet that in my judgment it has been very unworthy of your acceptance but my con-



"Battery Place Concert Garden, New York," from the etching by Charles F. Mielatz

## The Battery

"For a quarter of a century Castle Garden remained a popular place of amusement and the Battery a rallying spot in civic festivities and the starting point for processions or military parades in honor of distinguished visitors or in celebration of national, state, and other anniversaries. During the pleasant summertime frequent exhibitions of fireworks and balloon ascensions brought thousands to this cool retreat to enjoy the invigorating breezes, fresh from the sea, and regale themselves with ice cream and the other delicacies of the season served in the booths which lined the shaded Battery walks."

"In 1850 Jenny Lind, under the management of the great showman, P. T. Barnum, delighted with her nightly gale notes the thousands who crowded Castle Garden to listen to her wonderful voice. Later the metamorphosed interior of the grim fortress 'rang with the melodious tones of Maltrian, Grisi, and Mario, the great tenor, singing in opera under the direction of Max Maretzek.' But their songs were soon hushed, for the Garden in 1855 was turned into a depot for newly landed emigrants."—William Loring Andrews in "The Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden."

## On the Coast of Kerry

I came out today, . . . to the great Blasket Island with a schoolmaster, and two young men from the village, who were coming for the afternoon only. The day was admirably clear, with a blue sea and sky, and the voyage in the long canoe—I had not been in one for two or three years—gave me indescribable enjoyment. We passed Dunmore Head, and then stood out nearly due west toward the Great Blasket itself, the height of the mountains round the bay and the sharpness of the rocks making the place singularly different from the sounds about Aran, where I had traveled in a curragh. As usual, three men were rowing—the mah I have come to stay with, his son, and a tall neighbor, all dressed in blue jerseys, homespun trousers and shirts, and talking in Irish only, though my host could speak good English when he chose to. As we came nearer the island, which seemed to rise like a mountain straight out of the sea, we could make out a crowd of people in their holiday clothes standing or sitting along the brow of the cliff watching our approach, and just beyond them a patch of cottages with roofs of tarred felt. A little later we doubled into a cove among the rocks, where I landed at a boat slip, and then scrambled up a steep zig-zag pathway to the head of the cliff, where the people crowded round us and shook hands with the men who had come with me.

This cottage where I am to stay is one of the highest of the group, and as we passed up it through little paths among the cottages, many white, wolfish-looking dogs came out and barked furiously. My host had gone on in front with my bag, and when I reached his threshold he came forward and shook hands with me again, with a finished speech of welcome. His eldest daughter, a young married woman . . . who manages the house, shook hands with me also, and then, without asking if we were hungry, began . . . frying rashers of bacon. She was a small, beautifully-formed woman, with brown hair and eyes—instead of the black hair and blue eyes that are usually found with this type in Ireland—and delicate feet and ankles that are not common in these parts where the woman's work is so hard. Her sister, who lives in the house also, is a bonny girl . . . full of humor and spirits.

The schoolmaster made many jokes in English and Irish . . . the kitchen filled up with young men and women—the men dressed like ordinary fishermen, the women wearing print bodices and colored skirts; that had none of the distinction of the dress of Aran—and a polka was danced, with curious solemnity, in a whirl of dust. When it was over it was time for my companions to go back to the mainland. As soon as we came out and began to go down to the sea, a large crowd, made up of nearly all the men and women and children of the island, came down also, closely packed round us. At the edge of the cliff the young men and the schoolmaster bade me good-bye and went down the zig-zag path, leaving me alone with the islanders on the ledge of rock, where I sat for a long time watching the sail of the canoe moving away to Dunquin, and talking to a young man who had spent some years in Ballyferrier, and had good English. The evening was peculiarly fine, and after a while, when the crowd had scattered, I passed up through a barren toward the northwest, between a few plots of potatoes and little fields of weeds that seemed to have gone out of cultivation not long ago. Beyond this I turned up a sharp green hill, and came out suddenly on the broken edge of a cliff. The effect was wonderful. The Atlantic was right underneath; then I could see the sharp peaks of several uninhabited islands, a mile or two off, the Tearraught further away, and on my left, the whole northern edge of this island curving round toward the west, with a steep heathery face, a thousand feet high. The whole sight of wild islands and sea was as clear and cold and brilliant as what one sees in a dream, and alive with the singularly severe glory that is in the character of this place. —From "In Wicklow, West Kerry, and Connemara," by John M. Synge.

## The "Former Things" Versus the Eternal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ESPECIALLY familiar to Christian Scientists is the vision described in the Apocalypse of the "new heaven and a new earth," wherein "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." And the prophet Isaiah, also speaking of the new heaven and new earth, tells us that "the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." The significance of this promise is understood as the truth of Christian Science, as taught by Mrs. Eddy in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and in her other writings, is proved through practical application to the problems of everyday life, and it is seen, in the light of Christian Science, how, in the degree that it is demonstrated, the former things, the finite, sensuous, lying, material, sick concepts, all false and untrue which formed the sand foundation of the old tempest-tossed world of materiality, absolutely disappear from consciousness. They are indeed "passed away," and shall not even be remembered nor come into mind, because that which is "passed away," which is proved false and without existence, self-evidently cannot be remembered. If it is not true now it never was true, and there is then nothing to be remembered. That which is now, the All-in-all, is without beginning just as it is without end; it is the ever-present and eternal I AM, of which Jesus bore witness when he said, "Before Abraham was, I am," and again when he prayed, "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." It was as though he had said, Let that be seen as being expressed which has existed from all eternity, because of man's unity, his indestructible, inalienable, eternal relationship with his divine Principle, God.

Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health emphasizes again and again that "The infinite has no beginning. This word 'beginning,' she says, 'is employed to signify the only—that is, the eternal verity and unity of God and man, including the universe.'" (Page 502.) So as each advance step is taken in the demonstration of Christian Science, as each material belief, each belief in material pleasure or pain is let go, the individual is simply awakening to the realization of the all-inclusiveness of infinite Mind; he is learning that Mind includes within itself all good, and that Mind's idea, man, is eternally sustained and maintained in Mind, and reflects every quality of Mind. He no longer remembers the "former things," for they are no part of his consciousness. He has simply found that beauty and bounty, the completeness, the wholeness, which infinite Mind forever includes. "Unfathomable Mind is expressed," Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 620 of Science and Health—is, not will be. So it is only for each one to recognize this infinite expression of infinite Mind, by means of the spiritual perception which is quickened through Christian Science.

In the same way, when a patient is healed through Christian Science all that has happened is that some part of that which before beclouded his conception of being as the immaculate idea of the eternal divine Principle, God, is passed away; in other words, it is seen as never having existed except to the beclouded vision of the human mind, and just to the extent that the false concept is wiped away, exactly to that extent can the true concept be seen as being expressed. It is not that the patient has actually been sick and is healed, for if it was ever true that there was a sick man, and healing would be impossible. Just as Jesus raised Lazarus through the understanding that Lazarus had never died, so Christian Science heals the so-called sick through the understanding that man, God's image and likeness, never has been and never could be less than perfect. The patient is healed in Christian Science when the false belief is destroyed through the understanding of man's true being as the perfect expression of the perfect Mind which created him. In other words, that which is interpreted in healing is simply the perception of that which has existed from all eternity, man the image and likeness of his Father—Mother God.

"In St. John's vision," Mrs. Eddy writes, "heaven and earth stand for spiritual ideas, and the sea, as a symbol of tempest-tossed human concepts advancing and receding, is represented as having passed away." (Science and Health, page 536.) So to the one healed in Christian Science, these "tempest-tossed human concepts" have disappeared, and exactly in the degree that these false concepts have disappeared, just to that degree is seen the spiritual idea, man, including the universe, and this may appear to be a new heaven and a new earth, though it is new only in that it is newly perceived by the awakened consciousness; it is a truer interpretation of that which God created "in the beginning."

It inevitably follows, of course, that that which is found in Mind is eternal, and is eternally protected by Mind. Health, wholeness, happiness, freedom, bounty,—completeness,—when found in Mind, and it cannot be found outside of Mind, can never be reversed. In the same way the false mortal concept of the mortal mind cannot reappear after it has once been destroyed by the knowledge of what is, of what Mind includes. This is why when a belief has once been destroyed by Christian Science, that belief can never return.

It is not only proved non-existent; it is proved never to have been true. Just as the child who has proved that two and two are four will not again try to work out his problems in arithmetic on the false supposition that two and two are five, so the one who has proved that infinite Mind includes within itself all good, and that man, the compound idea of God, inevitably reflects every quality of Mind, will not again attempt to look outside of Mind. This understanding of Mind's completeness is the new heaven and the new earth, wherein "the former shall not be remembered nor come into mind."

## Estimation of Bach by Schumann

May I confess that I have often doubted whether you take the same interest in the efforts of young artists as of yore, and this doubt was strengthened by a recent remark of yours in the Stuttgart paper. You said there that it was only by the study of Bach and Kuhnau that one could understand how Mozart and Haydn came by their music, and that it remains a mystery how the more modern composers came by theirs, or words to that effect. I cannot entirely agree with you. Mozart and Haydn only knew Bach through extracts. The effect he might have had on their productive power, had they known him in all his greatness, is inconceivable. On the other hand, modern music, with its intricacies, its poetry and humor, has its origin chiefly in Bach. . . . Mendelssohn, Bennett, Chopin, Hiller, all the so-called Romanticists (speaking of Germans only), stand much nearer to Bach than to Mozart in their music. They know Bach thoroughly, one and all. . . . Then, again, Kuhnau must not be placed on a line with Bach, however estimable and delightful he may be. Had Bach written nothing but the Wohltemperiertes Klavier, he would still be worth a hundred of Kuhnau. In fact, I consider Bach to be quite unapproachable, immeasurable by ordinary standards. —From "Letters of Robert Schumann," translated by Hannah Bryant.

## The Mystic Trumpeter

Hark, some wild trumpeter, some strange musician, Hovering unseen in air, vibrates capricious tunes tonight. I hear thee, trumpeter, listening alert, I catch thy notes, Now pouring, whirling like a tempest round me, Now low, subdued, now in the distance lost. —Walt Whitman

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear; ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Democrats Should Stick to the Law

THERE is some indication that the forces opposed to prohibition in the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco are not quite so confident in respect to their ability to control convention developments as they seemed to be before the convention actually assembled. They went to San Francisco loud in their declarations that there should be and would be a wet plank in the Democratic platform. At all events, they said, there must be a pronouncement in favor of letting in beer and light wines. And they seemed to be sure, so far as their statements indicated anything, that the influence of William Jennings Bryan in favor of strongly upholding the prohibition law would prove to be negligible.

But on the eve of the convention a distinct tendency to modify statements of this sort became noticeable. The wet leaders gave evidence of a willingness to see the platform framed without any reference whatever to the liquor question, whereas they had theretofore intimated that it would speak out definitely in the interests of the wets. In particular, the wet enthusiasts had their ardor seriously dampened and their outlook clouded by a statement given out from Governor Cox of Ohio, who had been frequently spoken of in pre-convention discussions as a man on whom the wets might rely in their search for a presidential candidate favorable to their side of the prohibition issue. Governor Cox's statement, however, left this class of his supporters very much disconcerted. Through his spokesman, ex-Governor Campbell, it was stated quite frankly that the Governor did not consider the Democratic platform the proper place for treatment of the wet and dry issue, and that he refused to be used by either faction. In short, it was declared that he did not look upon prohibition as an issue one way or another, and he took his stand as squarely as terms could make it clear on his own record as being that of law enforcement.

Of course, the intimation here is inescapable that one of the leading so-called wet candidates for the presidential nomination sees no chance of success in going before the country as championing a modification of the prohibition amendment or the law by which it is being enforced. If he ever thought favorably of proceeding on that basis, he thinks favorably of it no longer. So far as general sentiment among the delegates is concerned, careful surveys made on the eve of their assembly in convention seem to show that the dries have a lead, slight, but definite, over the wets. Whether or not Mr. Bryan's influence is to be counted as negligible, the delegates seem to have already appreciated the truth of his contention that Democrats from dry states cannot venture to go on record in favor of any plank leading to a reopening of the liquor question, and that an adverse vote on the question in the convention would be a great burden to carry in the congressional districts where they hope to make a contest for a wet Congress. They have also given due weight to his assertion that if the wets should win a victory in this convention, they would defeat the party at the polls.

This tendency for the strength of the wet forces to disintegrate just at the moment when it might be expected to be strongest, can have only one meaning. That is, that there is a great appreciation at San Francisco of the fact that the real sentiment of the people of the United States is not in favor of breaking down whatever has been gained in the cause of temperance, as evidenced by the prohibition amendment and the law for its enforcement. As a matter of fact, there is something essentially ridiculous in the talk of the wet delegates to the effect that some sort of nullification of the great moral advance involved in the prohibition amendment will be popular with any considerable portion of the people of the country. Wherever men gather together, there are wet partisans ready to assert that prohibition has been foisted upon the United States by unfair means, and that the people have been "tricked" in the matter. But wherever statements of this sort are promptly challenged, there is apt to be a quick shift of position, a modification of the assertions. For there has been no tricking of the people, any more than there has been an unfair or improper curtailment of individual liberty. The prohibition amendment was put into effect through the constitutional methods that were adopted for this country at the outset and that have been scrupulously followed whenever there has been a proposal to change the fundamental law. Without question the majority of United States citizens are satisfied on these points, and are going quietly about their business in confidence that prohibition will continue to be the American policy and that it will continue to grow in favor as its great benefices come to be more and more widely appreciated. The Democratic Party would be indeed unwise if it should undertake to run counter to this sort of sentiment in the country at large. What could be its position in the eyes of law-abiding citizens if it should confess itself ready to undermine or to nullify, even in part, a law so beneficent in its purpose and its proved effect, that has already been completely established as the law of the land by constitutional methods? The party cannot safely go before the country as the destroyer of established law. It cannot safely rely on the plea of a need to uphold the personal liberties of the people, when the vast body of well-informed and thoughtful citizens know only too well that personal liberties are not menaced or assailed by the prohibition law, but rather are protected and upheld by it. There is also the question of patriotism and national loyalty to be considered. Democrats cannot safely forget the war-time discoveries that much of the same money that provided the people of the United States with befuddlement in the shape of alcoholic stimulants, was seeking to provide them also with un-American arguments and misin-

formation aiming to promote, in this country, the interests and ultimate domination of a foreign power.

The Democrats can no more afford to appeal to the voters on the basis of things of this sort than the Republicans could afford to do it. The real strength of the Democratic Party on this issue will be in frankly upholding the prohibition law as it stands, recognizing it, as Governor Cox has apparently already recognized it, as the law of the land, to be upheld and enforced like any other law. The Democrats should see to it that their platform is unequivocal in its declaration of an intent to uphold and enforce the law, and they should choose only such a candidate as can be intrusted to make good that kind of a platform declaration.

### French Labor and the Government

THE steps taken by the French Government, as the result of the recent railway strike in France, to suppress that hitherto all-powerful body, the General Confederation of Labor, cannot be regarded very seriously. It is more than probable, moreover, that by this time Mr. Millebrand and his colleagues have come to realize that, even if the Confederation could be suppressed, such an achievement would not be at all likely to improve the situation. The government, of course, has a very good case. There can be no doubt that the railway strike, in which the Confederation played such a prominent if inglorious part, forsook very seriously the province of the purely industrial dispute, and entered very definitely into the province of pure politics. The Confederation, therefore, by supporting it, clearly forfeited the protection which unions or syndicates enjoy under the French law, became an "ordinary association," and, as such, rendered itself liable to be dissolved by the government, if such a course were considered desirable in the public interest.

The General Confederation of Labor, however, is really unassailable. Probably the most serious thing that could happen to it, as the result of suppression, would be to lose the name by which it has been known to the world for the last twenty years or so. But there is nothing to prevent it reappearing again under a new name the day after its suppression. The Confederation, moreover, is a curiously intangible organization. It is simply, as its name indicates, a confederation of trade unions, and if, as the result of any proceedings taken against it, a decision were given in favor of the government, all that could possibly happen would be that the trade unions, the legality of which is not contested, would nominate other delegates, or even the same individuals, to act as a committee to coordinate the affairs of the different trade unions in exactly the same way as before. True, the government might suppress the new organization, but such action cannot be carried on indefinitely. Whilst there are trade unions in France, it will, it may be ventured, be found impossible to prevent the formation of a central body.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that the whole industrial situation in France would be undeniably worse without such a central body to exercise a general control over the trade unions throughout the country. The multiplicity of small strikes which might result from suppression would, it is generally agreed, be much more difficult to deal with than a more highly organized strike in which the employer or the government has some definite Labor authority with which to negotiate. It was, of course, the temporary elimination of this central Labor authority which rendered the railway strike so difficult to handle. The government may have been right in declaring that a strike for such a purely political end as to secure nationalization placed the Confederation leaders out of court, and rendered negotiation impossible; nevertheless, the absence of a negotiating authority on the men's side undoubtedly caused the struggle to be much more protracted than it need have been.

The Confederation, however, is really much more concerned over its position as regards its own members than as regards the government. If the railway strike proved one thing quite conclusively, it was that the Confederation cannot be sure of the unquestioning obedience of its members. The railway strike was the work of extremists. It was clearly a blunder, and never aroused any enthusiasm. But the Confederation fathered it, and, in doing so, failed to secure anything like general support from the trade unions. The Confederation has received a very wholesome lesson, and the probabilities are that the government will, in the end, be more than willing to leave it at that.

### Tennessee's Special Session

THE possibility of ratification of the federal suffrage amendment by Tennessee is especially interesting at the present time. Now that the Attorney-General of the State has given his opinion that the Legislature, if called in special session, can ratify the amendment legally, there seems to be nothing to hinder this wise action. The peculiar provision of the State Constitution, concerning the subjects that may or may not be considered at a special session, has been held not to affect the subject of ratification, which is amply provided for by the Constitution of the United States itself. Though states have undoubtedly done well to make the calling of a special session difficult unless there is business of very definite importance to be attended to, the consideration of a federal amendment which is of the utmost concern to the whole country surely warrants the call. It is not right that the women of America should have to wait another four years before participating fully in a national election.

It is interesting that the Democratic National Committee has by a unanimous vote urged the importance of ratification by Tennessee. This indicates, of course, that political leaders are at last recognizing equal suffrage as inevitable and that they desire to gain for their own parties the advantage of it. If Tennessee, usually a Democratic State, is the one actually to give the vote to the women of the country before the November election, it will be, in some measure, an argument to the women that the Democratic Party has been, in the long run,

really thorough in its support of suffrage. It is small wonder, then, that President Wilson should telegraph to the Governor that "it would be a real service to the party and to the nation" if a special session there could be called. It is small wonder, also, that the telegram of Mr. Cummings from San Francisco should state that "Tennessee occupies a position of peculiar and pivotal importance, and one that enables her to render a service of incalculable value to the women of America." Many men, who several years ago felt unalterably opposed to equal suffrage, are now ardently urging that it be consummated, partly because they have seen what a splendid share women can take in the activities of the nation, and partly because they must now make the most of the political situation.

Ratification by Tennessee, or any other southern state, at this point, when only one more state is needed, will do more than merely make equal suffrage possible before November. It will tend to unite the south and the north, the east and the west, the more firmly on this matter of Principle. In the past it has been believed that the south would never consent to the granting of the vote to women. Yet already several of the southern states have ratified the amendment, showing that the approval of every section was necessary for this progressive step. If it should be such a thoroughly southern state as Tennessee that should serve to put equal suffrage into immediate and final effect, then once and for all the old argument about the south on this point would be overcome. To that extent, then, old prejudices would subside, and the whole country would be the more ready to undertake the solution of its other problems with a more genuinely united electorate than ever before. It is not mere political policy that demands an earnest consideration of this whole subject on the part of Tennessee or any other state. It is the rightness of the stand that all of the citizens of a country are entitled to share in its affairs. The present political campaign, which is thus far so little formulated, will be a vital indication of the wishes of the entire country only in proportion as both men and women take part in it on a really equal basis. Thus the special session of the Tennessee Legislature will be a splendid opportunity for all concerned.

### The Early Days of the Slot Machine

LOOKING back on them from the vantage point of the wisdom which ever comes after the event, the early days of almost any invention must appear surrounded with humorous incident. The bicycle, the typewriter, the telephone, the motor car, the flying machine, all in their early days have supplied the world with something to laugh over, at any rate in retrospect. Who that, today, sees a real old "bone-shaker" but wonders if it were possible that men ever took their pleasure along the country roads and their way through the streets of the city astride such a machine. And so the latest news from Paris to the effect that some enterprising Frenchman has invented a slot machine which actually takes its patron's photograph, and delivers it, within four minutes, neatly printed on a post card, only needing a stamp and an address to send it on its way to a friend, inevitably recalls the early days of the slot machine.

Now, the penny-in-the-slot machine cannot be said to have had a very striking or eventful history until the happening of a certain event. It almost crept into public notice. It would be heard of and talked about, and then one day it would be actually seen installed at a railway station, duly experimented with and discussed further. But it was never taken very seriously. From the first, it associated itself with such things as chocolates and butterscotch, and the great public unhesitatingly placed it, almost if not quite, in the category of a toy. But it was, of course, always sure of success. The interest of "seeing it work" attracted custom at once, whilst the extraordinary ease with which it effected its sales evoked continued patronage. Not, indeed, that it always lived up to its engagements. The disappearance of all too many pennies into the slot was followed, in all too many cases, by no delivery of goods. But then, perhaps, if the average could have been taken, the result would have vindicated the commercial honesty of the penny-in-the-slot machine. For if there were times when it refused to deliver the goods, there were other times when it not only insisted on delivering them, but on returning the money also, and that not once, but repeatedly.

As has been said, however, the slot machine was not taken seriously until the occurrence of a certain event, and that was the invention of the English penny-in-the-slot gas meter. Then, at one bound, the slot machine took its place amongst the great domestic utilities. Penny-in-the-slot gas meters at once became popular. The abolition of the gas bill, the sporting fact that a new penny secured more gas than one that was well worn, the simplicity and finality of the whole arrangement appealed to many. Before very long, however, the growing army of slot machines began to produce a curious phenomenon. Day after day, or rather night after night, throughout the country, pennies were steadily withdrawn from circulation. Instead of being passed from hand to hand, as formerly, they were hoarded in an almost innumerable number of money boxes. In the towns, of course, the effect of this was not very specially noticeable. There the gas companies were constantly emptying meters, and restoring the copper coins to circulation, but in the villages of a country district where some enterprising gas company had installed itself, with one or two collectors, at the most, completing their tour of the district every month, say, the effect of the steady hoarding of pennies in inaccessible places was often quite serious.

The village shop was the first to feel the pinch. Every one wanted change, either in the form of "six coppers for a sixpenny bit," or, as the result of some small purchases, in which silver would ever be proffered in payment. The village shop sought to "oblige," just as long as ever it could, but at last it could no longer. Pennies were at a premium; whole households would be threatened with the necessity of falling back on candles and the old oil lamps. Then, when matters had reached a really

serious pass, a messenger would be sent, post haste, to the gas company to send a collector, at once, to collect the coppers, and raise the siege. So the collector would make a special journey, and a great dearth would immediately be followed by a great plenty.

### Editorial Notes

THE jail-emptying process in the United States, occasioned by prohibition, still continues. Every week that passes gives the investigator and statistician more data to work upon, and, every time the root and branch effect of the Eighteenth Amendment is shown with curious vividness. Thus Mr. Lyman V. Rutledge, educational secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, discussing the matter the other day, pointed to the "3070 empty cells in our county jails and only 905 occupied," and then went on to give some account of the effect of national prohibition on "the old offender." In the days before prohibition, certain men, he said, served sentence after sentence for drunkenness. "When released on probation, they were sure to return under arrest, as soon as they had collected enough funds for another spree." But now, apparently, the Deer Island house of correction and the Bridgewater State Farm know them no longer.

IT APPEARS from a correspondent, writing to this paper, that the report that the Goldfield Hotel, in Goldfield, Nevada, had been closed, is in that class of reports which certain people like to describe as "greatly exaggerated." In other words, he declares that this hostelry is not closed, and has not been closed since its first opening years ago, although it is true that its proprietor did at one time announce that he was about to dismantle and remove it. It would be a pity to extinguish a hotel by virtue of a mere newspaper paragraph. At any rate, this particular hotel perhaps deserves to be perennial, for according to this correspondent it was perpetuated by the action of the people of the town, who, he says, rose to the occasion, and subscribed enough money to prevent the hotel from closing its doors. Goldfield may no longer be a boom town, but in the light of this statement it appears to have lost none of the public spirit that gives boom towns everywhere their real success.

THERE seems to be some hope that tipping may eventually be minimized in the United States, since a monthly periodical is now being regularly published in Washington in the effort to oppose the custom. It records that an English boy's refusal to take a tip from an American in London "started the Boy Scout movement in America." But apparently the editor of The Commercial Bribery and Tipping Review thoroughly understands that such tips as the English boy refused are only a small part of the tipping system that needs to be done away with. The fact that the Review is "opposed to all forms of gratuity" seems to indicate that the various kinds of gifts that exert an insidious influence in business transactions are an even greater object of attack. For its attitude in opposition to this sort of thing, by the way, the new periodical can find some warrant in certain statements made, not long ago, by members of the Federal Trade Commission.

RIVERSIDE folk on the Thames are returning to the old meaning of the word "inn," which had become exclusively connected with a place for travelers to obtain accommodation. Of course, the Inns of Court held on their medieval way without a slur on their character, but the old definition "the town house or residence of a nobleman or distinguished person, as Leicester inn," vide Webster's dictionary, had been entirely lost. Now, in the brilliant days of summer, by the banks of the Thames River, bungalows are being built and a small cluster of these near the Molesey Reach are all named inns, and Kum-inn, Never-inn, Phall-inn, Welkum-inn, Knot-inn, and Krawl-inn are all neatly painted on these little places, which carry out the Chaucer meaning of the word; a place of shelter, to afford lodging and entertainment, and so a true inn within and without.

THE way to lower the cost of living can be stated in six words: Stop fighting and go to work. It is asserted by experts in figures that 93 per cent of the present federal expenditures of the United States is on account of wars, past or anticipated. If wars were done away with, it is easy to see how governments could be run at comparatively small expense, the people be relieved of great burdens of high prices and heavy taxes under which the world now staggers, and a lasting era of peace, plenty, and progress be inaugurated.

THE Republicans, according to a prohibition leader, wrote a plank for their platform dealing with the liquor question and then lost it! As a result, nothing appeared in the "G. O. P." pronouncements on this subject. In view of this, here would seem to be the opportunity of the Democrats to fulfill the hope expressed by President Wilson the other day: "Whatever else the Democratic Party may do, I hope that its convention at San Francisco will say just what it means on every issue and that it will not resort either to ambiguity or evasions in doing so."

SIR EDWARD COOK, joint director of the British Official Press Bureau during the war, introduces his book on the censorship in war-time with the following quotation from the Tattler: "In a nation of liberty, there is hardly a person in the whole mass of the people more absolutely necessary than the censor." With this sentiment for a foundation, Sir Edward was naturally able to build up an apologia for his war censorship allowing it far more credit than it was generally accorded by the public.

APART from the merits of the objections made against the Republican platform planks hewn out at Chicago, the fact that officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers National Council have attacked the wording of the document, as "recognizing that the evils exist" without pledging specific remedial action, indicates that there is a growing demand for words that reveal rather than conceal what is intended.